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VANITY AND DISSIPATION,

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HISTORY

Of the LIFE, CHARACTER and CONDUCT of

Mr. Robert and Mr. Daniel Perreau,

AND

Mrs. R U D D.

CONTAINING

An Account of every Thing relating to those celebrated Personages; their Parentage, Education, Circumstances in Life, and the Means by which they brought Shame, Infamy and Mitery upon themselves.

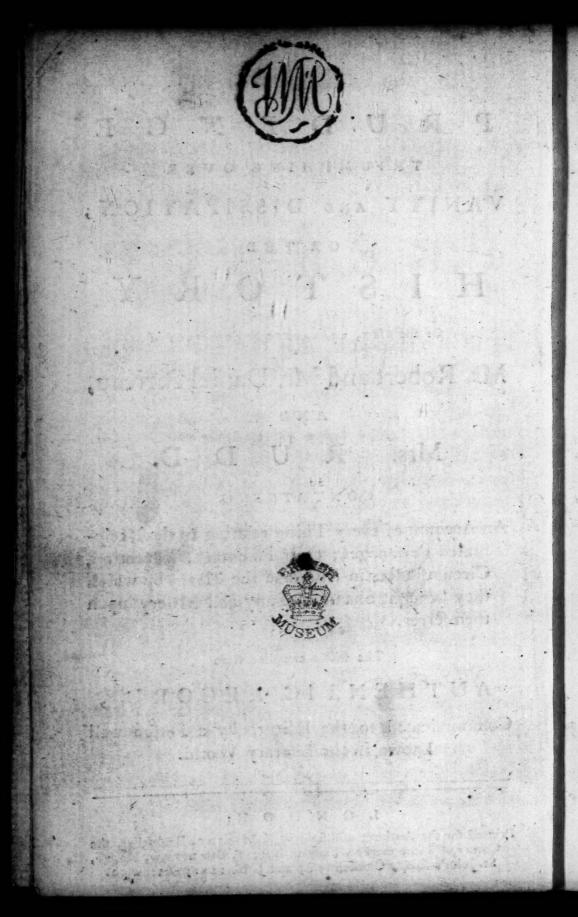
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PREFACE.

It is remarkable, that few ages have produced a more extraordinary case, than that of the Messis. Perreau and Mrs. Rudd; and no subject in the least measure of a similar nature has ever been treated with less care, or held forth to the public in a more superficial manner. Indeed this is not much to be wondered at, when we consider, that all the accounts of these extraordinary persons, hitherto published, have been written by poor ignorant scribblers, who, in order to inhance the sale of their pamphlets, have had recourse to invention, and consequently deformed truth by the addition of siction.

It is owing to this practice, that the people are often deceived; and the public are left utterly unacquainted with the characters of persons whose conduct in this world has made a considerable noise; for whenever the truth is disguised by siction, history becomes little A 2 better

better than a romance, and at last sinks down into disgrace.

Such filly infignificant felf-important things have been long fince configned to that state of oblivion which was their just portion, and the public are still waiting with impatience for an impartial narrative.

To gratify that laudable curiofity, this work was undertaken by one who has made it his business for sometime to enquire into every particular relating to this extraordinary affair.

His acquaintance with some of the persons injured, and his connections with a gentleman in the most elevated rank in life, has enabled him to publish to the world many facts, only known to a few.

Much has been faid concerning the conduct of the two unfortunate brothers, some condemning them as actually guilty, while some, on the other hand, have, and still do, look upon them as innocent.

Too much has been said on both sides, and indeed little or nothing to the purpose; for no person who ever yet published any thing on the subject, had authentic materials in his possession.

It is therefore no wonder that the public mould have been so long deceived, and left in the dark, concerning such things as ought to be attended to by every member of society.

The author of this work has no other motive in view, but that of ferving the public and promoting the interests of morality; and how far he has fucceeded in his undertaking. must be left to the judgment of every intel ligent reader .- All the facts relating to the persons concerned, are here set in the clearest light; and fuch inferences are drawn from them, as must contribute towards promoting the happiness of the rising generation; by guarding them against those crimes by which: many have been ruined. He desires no further approbation from the public, than what the merits of this performance will entitle him to; but as he has already written, fromauthentic records, the lives of the most notorious criminals who have been executed during the space of seventy-five years, he can have no reason to doubt, but every parent will confider it as a valuable present to be put into the hands of his child.

Examples have a striking influence on youthin general, and when inferences are properly drawn, and precepts established, the wholeis complete; and that the present undertaking is such, the Author has so little reason to A 3 doubt

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doubt, that he is almost affured of that respect, which even malice cannot deny him.

The reader may possibly expect, that some reflections on the different transactions should be made in this preface; but part of these, will more naturally come into the body of the work, and others in the conclusion, so as to make the whole as complete as possible.



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LIVES

OF

Meffrs. DANIEL and ROBERT PERREAU, and Mrs. RUDD.

THE importance of the subject contained in this narrative, renders it absolutly necessary to take notice of the most minute circumstances, relating both to the unfortunate Brothers and Mrs. Rudd, whose escape from conviction at the Old Bailey, may be considered as one of the mysteries in divine providence, which will not be cleared up till the

the general resurrection takes place, and the secrets of all hearts are laid open. There indeed are such things that no man can comprehend, nor is it proper he should; for unless there were many mysteries, even in the moral government of this world, we frail mortals would pretend to be as wise as the universal lord of providence; and consequently our minds would be led off from adoring the attributes of that deity, who alone is the object of our worship; who is entitled to our praise and gratitude on all occasions, and in whose light, the knowledge of the greatest philosopher, is little better than the grossest ignorance.

These unfortunate Brothers were twins, born within a few hours of each other, in the year 1733, Daniel being the eldest. Their father Mr. Robert Perreau, was the son of a French protestant, who in order to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience, came over to England soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, 1685. The grandfather was employed in several of the public offices, during the reigns of King William, and part of that of Queen Anne; but in 1710, when a total change of measures took place at court, he retired to a private station, having previously acquired a genteel fortune.

His wife was a native of England; but as most persons have a partial regard for the country where they were born, so the old gentleman sent his favourite son over to France, where he remained in the station of a merchants clerk several years. On the death of his father he returned to England, and married a young lady with a considerable fortune, and the first fruits of that union was the twins, whose unfortunate lives and fatal ends make a considerable part of the present narrative.

There were several other children, some of whom are now alive, and as there will be a necessity of sometimes mentioning their names, it will be done with all the tenderness due to those, who so far as we know, have never yet deviated from the practice of virtue.

As Mr. Perreau the father, was not only independent, but likewise affluent in his circumstances; and as he loved his children, consistent with the character of an indulgent parent, so he spent much of his time in superintending their education himself; particularly the twin Brothers, who were so much alike, both in their features and tempers, that it was difficult to distinguish the one from the other.

Both the Brothers received a liberal education, and both were defigned for genteel employments.

It is well known, that the manufactory of filk, as at present carried on in England, was first brought into this country by the French refugees; who, by the tyranny of Lewis XIV. were driven from their families and relations.

The ancestors of the Perreaus had been concerned in the filk trade in France, and Daniel Perreau was defigned for the same bufinefs by his father, who undoubtedly imagined he would foon acquire an ample fortune; he was therefore articled to an eminent manufacturer in London, and, during the term of his apprenticeship, behaved modeltly and discharged his duty with the strictest fidelity. But notwithstanding his fidelity to his masters, and his affibility to all those with whom he was acquainted, yet, in his early youth, he difcovered a strong passion for such gaudy trisles, as only served to please or gratify a weak mind. Drefs, gaming, attendance on the theatres, and many different forts of diffipation, toon discovered themselves to be the ruling predominant passion in his mind; and it is well known to every person acquainted with the world, that fuch practices, however pleasing they may be to kill time, yet they

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are utterly inconfistent with trade; by which, men may raise themselves by industry to affluence, and even grandeur; so as to bring honour to their families, and honour to themselves.

When his apprenticeship was expired, he entered into partnership with another person of the same trade; and for sometime their business was carried on as regularly as could have been expected from men who were too much addicted to fashionable follies. The regular return of notes, bills, &c. is of such importance, that a person in trade should make it his principal study; and to examine his books, should take up some part of his time every day.

The neglect of attending to such falutary measures, soon brought on an embarrassment in their circumstances; and having made a composition with their creditors, they mutually agreed to part.

Much about this time, Mr. Perreau the father died, and his fortune was divided among his children, though not in equal proportion, for Daniel and Robert had the largest share. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in that part of his conduct; for in particu-

lar circumstances, some fort of partiality will naturally take place.

Daniel and Robert were twins, and as it seldom happens, that two persons brought into the world, at the same time, arrive at a state of manhood, fo there is no wonder that the father should place his affections upon them, more than on the rest of his children. Not that fuch partiality can be justified confiftent with the principles of natural equity; but still there are some failings in the conduct of the best of parents, over which humanity will draw a veil, by imputing the whole to an irregular excess of parental affections. It would be well for parents, were they to attend to these reflections; for the giving too much money to a young person before he is endowed with a proper share of prudence, serves for no other purpole than to discourage industry, and prevent the rising generation from making a proper use of those talents with which the benevolent author of their being entrusted them.

Mr. Daniel Perreau having paid the last duties to the ashes of an indulgent parent, for some time gave himself up to dissipation, and a total neglect of business, and what is extremely remarkable, during that period he was forming schemes of imaginary greatness, without

without attempting to make use of the proper means to accomplish such a falutary measure. His great failing was an attachment to drefs, diffipation, and idle company; and it is remarkable, that persons not properly instructed in the principles of virtue and religion feldom think much. Their whole lives may be confidered as a dream, and they go on from time to time, till affliction opens their eyes and teaches them wisdom. A considerable sum of money will not last long, unless it is properly improved in the way of trade; and this was a truth which Mr. Daniel Perreau foon became fensible of, but he had not the prudence to make a proper use of it, so as to promote his own interest.

Under such circumstances, he had recourse to the advice of his friends, who encouraged him to set up in the silk trade for himself; and complying with their request, he continued in trade for some years, but with very little success; for he had too much gaity in his constitution ever to attend to the laborious duties incumbent upon those who expect in their advanced years to enjoy the fruits of their industry.

It was his constant practice to leave his business to be managed by clerks, while he himself was spending his time in dissipation.

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His correspondents could not help taking notice of such a striking part of his conduct; and as they were often disappointed in having their orders completed, so they naturally went to those who were willing to serve them in a more regular manner.

One would have thought that such circumstances would have roused Mr. Daniel Perreau to a sense of his duty, but all to no purpose; for like too many other persons in the world, he continued in trade even till it forsook him, being obliged a second time to come to a composition with his creditors.

There is nothing more common, than for those who have failed in trade at home, to seek to repair their broken fortunes in a distant part of the world. Residence in a country where a man is an utter stranger, gives him an opportunity of acquiring a new character, or to use the old proverb, to turn over a new leaf. Mr. Daniel Perreau had some relations in the West Indies, and although he was not known to them any further than by name, yet he undertook a voyage to that part of the world, and for some years carried on the business of a merchant; but still his evil genius haunted him, or in other words, his predominant passion, namely, the love of grandeur, led his mind off from business, and he vainly imagined

imagined that he might live in affluence without the aid of honest industry. Indeed the words of the poet might have been justly applied to his conduct,

Could we possess the world, and grasp
At thousand worlds beside,
The empire would not bound our wish
Howe'er it pleas'd our pride.

In a word, when he should have been attending his counting-house and making proper remittances to his creditors, he was either giving orders to his taylor, or spending the evening at a concert of musick along with the most celebrated beauties of the neighbourhood.

As such a conduct was in every respect utterly inconsistent with the nature of trade, so it was not long before his business began to drop off, and his affairs were thrown into the utmost confusion; orders were neglected, remittances were not complied with; those with whom he had connections withdrew their correspondence, and his imprudent conduct convinced him, that he was only a merchant by name, without enjoying any of those benefits which are naturally supposed to arise from such a beneficial employment.

B 2 Dissipation

Distinction soon produces want, and misery is the ultimate consequence; for whoever neglects their business and spends their time in the pursuit of empty trisles, will find in the end that they have been bringing upon themselves every thing that could embitter their future lives, and expose them to every temptation incident to men in this world.

His friends in the West-Indies, finding that he could no longer support himself in grandeur as formerly, began to look upon him with indifference, and seemed to give him some hints, that his absence would be more agreeable than his company. It is certain, that were men to consider what the world says of them in general, they would be very circumspect in the whole of their conduct.

If it should happen, that they are only apparently in prosperous circumstances, then they are envied by those who cannot make the same sigure, and if reduced to distress, their misfortunes are instantly construed into crimes; all they have done for the service of their fellow creatures is concealed, their gaity is represented as extravagance, and their misery is often triumphed over by many worthless wretches, who were formerly under obligations to them.

Having

Having lost all credit in the West Indies; he left that part of the world, and fet fail for Canada in order to enter into a new species of trade, but the fame bad fuccess attended him. as before.

The principal trade in which he was engaged while in that place, was fuch as has: been carried on in Canada ever fince the last peace between Great Britain and France was concluded; and it is well known that the Canada trade is far from being lucrative. Thegoods fent from that country to England are not valuable, and the returns in the way of payment are generally flow. It is therefore long before a merchant can procure a fortune, nor can it be obtained without patience and industry, virtues to which Mr. Daniel Perreau was a stranger. The same dissipation whichtook place in the whole of his conduct became more and more conspicuous, even in the inhospitable regions of Canada, and business being neglected, he once more found himfelf involved in ruin, without the least probability of ever retrieving his circumstances.

There was one thing which in a great measure contributed towards the ruin of Mr. Daniel Perreau, and which was no more than the consequence of his vain distipated way of living. Although he had many correspondents

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dents in the way of trade, yet he never enquired into their characters, so that goods were often consigned to many adventurers who supported themselves in idleness, by injuring their fellow creatures. Some of the persons to whom he consigned goods in London failed in their credit; and as they never intended to pay for what they had received, so they sheltered themselves under the hacknied fanction of a commission of bankruptcy.

A variety of losses of that for induced Mr. Daniel Perreau to leave Canada and return to England, where he had hopes of recovering such sums as were due to him, and probably he might have in some measure succeeded according to his wishes, had he been able to detach himself from the fashionable world; but that was what he could not do, for he considered no pleasure, nor any advantage equal to polite circles and gaming tables.

It is the wretched notion of some men, that marriage is an entanglement; and probably it may be considered in that light by those who have trampled upon every moral obligation, and set at defiance all laws, whether human or divine.

In fuch great cities as London, it is no difficult matter to procure a mistres, who, for the the most part, are taken from the lowest dregs of the people; for certainly a woman of a liberal education will never become a prostitute. Some of those unhappy creatures were one after another kept by Mr. Daniel Perreau, but his extravagance in supporting them brought him at last to what he fondly imagined he was exempted from.

While he was in the West Indies and in Canada, he contracted several debts in England, and these remaining unpaid, his creditors often made application to him for their money. As he lived in the most elegant manner, they naturally imagined that he was able to pay his just debts, and as he supported kept mistresses, they could not see what excuse he could plead for that part of his conduct. This brought on a commission of bankruptcy; and such was the state of his circumstances, that he was never able to pay one shilling in the pound; fo that his certificate was not granted. That he had concealed some money from his creditors there can be no reason to doubt; for as foon as he had finished his examination before the commissioners, he took lodgings at the west end of the town, and lived in a more elegant manner than ever,

But this was not all, for he at the fame time entered into the most wretched of all conditions;

tions; namely, that of buying and felling flock in Exchange-alley on speculation, a practice which has ruined many families, and entailed misery upon the innocent; but what pleasure any rational thinking person can have in gaming, is what we cannot comprehend, for as the poet says,

"Few are his joys, and small the gamsters "rest!"

The anxiety which on such occurrences must take place in the minds of men, can only serve to render themselves either objects of pity or contempt; pity, because they sacrifice their peace of mind to what they can have no knowledge of, and contempt because they rather than attend to the duty incumbent upon them to their families, they venture all that should promote their happiness upon speculative chance in Exchange-alley.

It is certain, that for fometime Mr. Daniel Perreau had confiderable fuccess in Exchangealley, a species of gaming which no honest man would chuse to be concerned in; but the greatest crimes are considered as trisles by adventurers. Every little success leads on to the hopes of something greater, and the gamster never discovers the nature of his own conduct till he is brought to the verge of ruin.

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But notwithstanding all the disappointments which Mr. Daniel Perreau met with in gaming, yet he had art sufficient to compare them with his profits; and courage sufficient to enable him to hope, that he would one day be as rich as an East India nabob. His attachment to kept mistresses continued to be the same as before, and this naturally leads us to take notice of his first connection with Mrs. Rudd; but before we proceed to that part of the narrative, we must give an account of Mr. Robert Perreau, previous to the period when their misfortune commenced, and likewise of that celebrated lady, that the reader may have the whole of their conduct, as connected together, represented in one point of vice, and and brought down to the fatal time of execution.

Mr. Robert Perreau was brought up at the same school with his twin Brother, and during his most early youth, discovered such sweatness of temper and such an amiable conduct, that he became the favourite of all those who had an opportunity of being personally acquainted with him. As a youth who had the most tender feelings, he attached himself to his b other from motives of fraternal duty; while at the same time he neglected no opportunity that offered in order to reconcile differences among the rest of his school fellows.

fellows, and to give them all the affiftance he could in performing their exercises.

The parents were so much delighted with the conduct of Robert, that they soon began to form notions, that he would one day make a more than ordinary sigure on the theatre of this world, and therefore no expence was considered as too great in order to complete his education, and qualify him for one of the genteel professions in life; for it is necessary to observe, that it is a principle implanted in human nature, that parents (especially indulgent ones) too often promise themselves more from their children, than they have reason to expect.

Robert continued at school sometime longer than his brother, and during that time his parents held several consultations with their friends, concerning the most proper methods to be used in placing him out in the world; for although they were rather easy in their circumstances, yet they could not leave fortunes to their children sufficient to support them without the assistance that naturally arises from the profits of lucrative employments.

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To bring up a young gentleman for the church without friends to procure him a living, is doing him the greatest injury that can be imagined.

imagined, because it makes him a beggar for life; for such are the depraved notions of the present age, that we meet with but few circumstances, in which merit has raised clergymen to preferment.

It is much the same with those of the law, who can seldom ever rise to preferment by their merit, unless a concurrence of fortuitous events all take place at the same time, so as to give that man a seat on the bench; whose eloquence, however sublime, and whose arguments however so strong, could never support him to the bar; for prejudices and partiality will always go hand in hand together.

As the parents of Mr. Robert Perreau had no hopes of ever seeing their son either a judge or a bishop, it was resolved that he should be bound apprentice to an apothecary, a profession which is sure to bring in a considerable sum annually, if the acquaintance is only extensive.

Accordingly he was bound for the usual time to a person of that profession, whose business lay chiefly among the nobility and gentry; so that he had a fair opportunity of making himself well known, so as to procure a sufficiency of customers, if he should ever set up in trade for himself.

During

During the whole course of his apprenticeship, his conduct was fuch, that every one of his master's customers esteemed him as a young gentleman whose amiable conduct, and extenfive abilities, would one day promote him to affluence, grandeur and honour. But at the fame time it must be acknowledged, that he had fomething in him fo like his brother Daniel, that he was often apt to consider trifles as of an important nature. Elegance in dress, reading of novels, that company of polite females, and a fixed attachment to the theatres, feemed to be interwoven with the whole nature of his constitution: fo that business often became little more than a fecondary consideration. There are many persons in the world, who have an attachment to fashionable follies, or amiable vices; but how vice can be in any fense of the word amiable, is beyond my comprehension to discover. The debauchee, who has feduced twenty young girls, and debauched as many married women, may gild his crimes over with the name of amiable, while at the same time, if he is not lost to every principle of fenfibility, he must acknowledge that he is no better than a pest to human fociety. In the fame manner, when young men neglect their business, or which is much the same, when they prefer an attendance on places of diversion to that which is necessary to promote their interest, they may call it by the

the name of an amiable vice; but they will find it a destructive one in the end; for such is the state of human nature in this world, that the man who does not act consistent with an uniform course of christian obedience, must in the end plunge himself into the grossest crimes, and consequently become obnoxious both to God and man.

Pleasure may for sometime dazzle the eyes of the understanding, but in the end reason will resume her right; and the young person who has squandered away his time in pursuit of happiness, will find that the following words of the poet are true.

How oft the smiling brow of joy
A sick'ning heart conceals;
And through the cloysters dark recess
Invading sorrow steals.

In vain through fortune, beauty, wit The fugitive we trace, It dwells not in the faithless smiles, Which brighten Clodio's face,

Vain are alike the joys we own, And vain we would posses, Unless harmonious reason tunes The passions into peace.

To

To temper'd wishes, few desires
Is happiness confin'd,
And deaf to follies noise attends
The musick of the mind.

It was remarkable of Mr. Robert Perreau, that notwithstanding his attachment to fashionable follies, and an affectation for gaity in dress, yet he still attended his master's business, but then it must be remembered, that the man who is to live by trade should have his mind fixed upon it; for if otherwise, he may do that with his hands in which his heart is not in the least engaged, nor seemingly concerned with.

When Mr. Robert Perreau had served his seven years of apprenticeship, he for some time attended the hospitals in order to improve himself in medical knowledge; and at last found a proper opportunity to set up for himself as an apothecary in Golden-square. His master had died sometime before, so that it was not long before he procured many of his customers; among whom were Lord Lyttleton; the late bishop of Carlisse, Lord Wentworth; Lord Sandys; Sir Thomas Frankland; the Messrs. Drummonds; the Earl of Northampton, brother in law to Mr. Henry Drummond, with many others whose names

are well known to the polite world, and who are at present an ornament to their country.

Being thus established in business, it was natural for him to look out for a partner for life; and it is well known that most parents. who have the least intention to promote the interest of their children, could have no objection to marry their daughter to a young gentleman who was well fettled in a reputable course of trade, and by which he could support her in affluence.

Among other young ladies with whom Mr. Robert Perreau was acquainted, was an amiable person, whose father lived in reputable. circumstances at the west end of the town; and who had some money in the flocks; so that he was able to give his daughter a very confiderable fortune. The young lady had many amiable qualities, and fuch innate modefly, that there is no wonder a mutual passion should be discovered by those, whose views were congenial. It happened accordingly,

> A mutual flame was quickly caught, Was quickly too reveal'd; For neither bosom lodg'd a wish, Which virtue keeps conceal'd.

After the whole of the formalities of courtship were over, and every thing settled with respect to their future existence in life,

the mutual knot was tied. The young couple began business with so many advantageous prospects, as are seldom to be found in common life.

The number of customers daily encreased; and, before they had been married above five years, Mr. Robert Perreau set up a genteel carriage, and was considered as one of the most polite persons in his profession at the court end of the town.

Affluence of circumstance, an easy dependance on customers, whose stations were the most elevated in the nation, and all the prospects of suture felicity, contributed in a large manner to render the marriage state extremely happy. Children, the mutual pledges of the conjugal state, served only to cement their happiness; and, as the number of their friends encreased, so did their reputation in the world.

During the whole of this time, Mr. Robert Perreau kept up a correspondence with his brother Daniel, and the same mutual love continued with them as before, notwithstanding all the imprudencies of the latter; for, upon the return of Mr. Daniel Perreau from America, his brother did every thing in his power to serve him, by advancing him money out of his pocket. Nay, so far did he proceed in his fraternal

fraternal affection, that he even lent Daniel money to buy stock on speculation in Exchange-alley; and that was what brought on the ruin of the whole family, as will appear from the sequel of this narrative.

Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd was born in the north of Ireland, where her father lived in the character of an Apothecary. Much, indeed, has been faid concerning her descent, namely, that it was from the noble family of Galloway in Scotland, and a certificate of it has been fent from the Herald's office at Edinburgh, tracing it up to Walter Stewart, the Great Steward of Scotland, who married Margery, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, who died about the year 1334, and whose son Robert II. was the first King of the royal family of Stewart. Now there is nothing extraordinary in all this, nor with respect to national descent is any part of it false, so as a proper diffinction is made between legitimacy and il-.legitimacy.

The truth is, sometime in the beginning of the reign of George I. Mr. Stewart, Major of a regiment of dragoons, and a near relation of the Earl of Galloway in Scotland, was ordered along with his regiment to Ireland; and as they were quartered a considerable time in that country, he seduced the daughter of a poor C 3 tradesman.

tradesman, the fruit of which illicit amour was the mother of Mrs. Rudd, whose history makes such a distinguishing figure in this work.

Major Stewart, although a man of gallantry, yet had such notions of honour, that he never forgot the duties of humanity; and therefore he appropriated some part of his fortune towards the support and education of his natural daughter. His duty as a military officer obliging him to depart from Ireland, he left a considerable sum with the parents of the young woman whom he had seduced, and in consequence thereof she was brought up in a genteel manner. When she arrived at years of maturity, she was courted by several young gentlemen in the neighbourhood, but the only person who could make the least impression on her mind, was Mr. Goodson, an Apothecary, at that time newly set up in business.

Mr. Goodson was a young person of a genteel appearance, had received a liberal education, and being endowed with all those arts, which, in general, are sufficient to captivate female hearts, he soon obtained the young lady in marriage. Margaret Caroline was the only fruit of this marriage; and as her mother esteemed herself on account of her own birth, although illegitimate, so she resolved that her daughter should have a genteel education, not doubting

doubting but she would one day make a distinguishing figure in life, by procuring a husband from among the nobility, or at least to one of the principal gentry.

It is certainly the duty of parents to bestow upon their children such education as is consistent with their circumstances; but then they should always remember, that they ought to visit them from time to time, and examine into the progress they make; for boarding-schools, for want of proper care in the teachers, have ruined many young women who would otherwise have been an ornament to their sex, and an honour to their relations.

What notice Mrs. Rudd's parents took of her while at school, does not appear, but certain it is, she made great progress in every branch of semale learning; and before she was eighteen years of age, she returned to her relations with every accomplishment that could adorn her sex, if we may be allowed to except virtue; for although many persons of both sexes are learned, yet there are many who are enemies to all those moral duties, which serve to dignify the human character, and render individuals useful members of society, for learning without virtue and piety becomes a real curse instead of a valuable blessing.

From what is here afferted, nothing is infinuated that Mrs. Rudd was in her youth deftitute of virtuous principles, or a stranger to religious duties, or indeed that she ever was so during the whole course of her life. The whole is intended for no other purpose than to establish the foundation of the narrative on a proper basis, so as to be able to account for some of the subsequent parts of her conduct, for without attending to the minutest particulars, we will never be able to account for those of a complicated nature.

Miss Goodson, whom we shall for the future call Mrs. Rudd, because she is best known by that name; was not above two years with her parents after her return from school, when her charms and numerous accomplishments captivated the hearts of many young gentlemen who had an opportunity of visiting at her fathers. It is certain that several very good offers were made her, and probably her reason for objecting them arose from a notion that had been instilled into her mind by her parents, namely, that she would one day become a lady of the most elevated rank.

Parents are often foolish, and their children are as often vain; the former often exceed the lines of duty, even from motives of tenderness, while the latter as often neglect their best interests,

interests, by fondly imagining that their charms will last for ever; which brings to our remembrance the following most beautiful lines of the poet.

But fince, alas! frail beauty will decay,
Since curl'd or uncurl'd locks will turn to grey;
Since painted or not painted all must fade,
And she who scorns a man must die a maid.
What then remains? but well our power to use,
And keep good humour still whate'er we lose;
For trust my dear good humour will prevail,
When airs and sighs and tears and scolding fail.
Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.

While our young heroine was rejecting the valuable offers that were daily made her, a regiment of foot happened to be quartered in the neighbourhood where her parents lived, and it is well known that military officers have been time immemorial the favourites of the ladies. Why a fensible young lady, who has the most valuable offers with respect to marriage, should rather give her hand to a military officer, whose pay is scarce sufficient to support himself, cannot be accounted for, unless we were fully acquainted with all the springs of action in the human heart. Glory is what a military man general-

by feeks after, and vanity is peculiar to women; fo that we need not be much furprised to find the female sex fond of those trisles to which they themselves are so strongly attached.

Wherever a regiment is quartered, the officers generally infinuate themselves into the families of such respectable persons as have daughters sit for marriage; and therefore we need not be surprised, that the daughter of Mr. Goodson, who was the general toast of the place, should soon have a dozen of the young ones attending her suit. In other words, perhaps she met them half-way; that is, she was as much fond of their company, in order to be admired, as they were of her charms, and all her other personal accomplishments.

Among the rest of the officers of this regiment, was one Mr. Rudd, an Ensign; or, as they are commonly called, second Lieutenant. This gentleman was the son of one Mr. Rudd, a Grocer and Tallow-chandler, in the town of St. Alban's, and a man of a fair unspotted character. The son was genteely, brought up at a boarding-school in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's; and when he arrived at years of maturity, his father had sufficient interest to procure him a commission in a marching

a marching regiment of foot. It is certain, the young gentleman was a flave to diffipation; and although he knew that his pay was not fufficient to support his extravagance, yet like all vain, unthinking creatures, he resolved to have a handsome wife.

Mr. Goodson the Apothecary was a man of great good-nature, and he treated every person with respect, who visited his daughter on honourable terms; and as Mr. Rudd was a fine, accomplished young gentleman, so he was at all times admitted as a visitor to the family: Nor was it long before Miss fixed her affections upon him. Proposals of marriage were made, and mutually agreed to.

Soon after the nuptial knot was tied, the regiment was ordered for Scotland, and there it was that Mrs. Rudd contracted an acquaintance with some of the distant relations of her grandfather, Major Stewart; and, indeed, it was necessary that she should do so, for her husband's pay was far from being able to support her.

The noble family of Galloway is a branch of the royal line of Scotland, only that the shield is marked by the bar of bastardy; but any relation is often considered as better than none. Mrs. Rudd endeavoured to avail herself of that circumstance, circumstance, and in all companies wherever she came, she made a continual boast of her nobleancestors; by which she was much caressed by those, who never give themselves the least trouble to make a proper enquiry into any thing. This answered her end while she was in Scotland, and was of considerable service to her husband, whose life was equally dissipated with her own; but the regiment being ordered to march to England, a variety of unlooked-for circumstances took place.

The regiment to which Mr. Rudd belonged had not been long in England till wants became frequent; for nothing could perfuade either his wife or himself to accustom themselves to a state of oeconomy as would enable them to live so far above contempt as not to be under any obligation to solicit the assistance of their friends and acquaintances. No: they could not bear the thoughts of living in a station inferior to the colonel of the regiment, and therefore many new debts were contracted.

It is the wretched notion, of those who live in a state of dissipation to contract debts without ever so much as considering that a day of reckoning, and what is still more, a day of payment will come; so that their conduct, if it deserves to be compared to any thing

thing, it must be to that of a dream. In dreams we may imagine the existence, and believe ourselves to be in the possession of many things which we have no right to expect; but when we awake, the use of reason causes the delusion to vanish, as the rising of the sun expels the darkness which cloathed the sable night.

In the same manner, the person who lives in dissipation considers himself in his own imagination, as if he was possessed of thousands; but no fooner is his money exhaufted, and his credit loft, than he is forced to look back upon his former conduct with abhorrence. Happy for fuch persons, were their conduct at such an important period to take a turn, fo as to lead to virtuous practices; for let a man's conduct have been ever so obnoxious, yet repentance will be fure to create him efteem even among those whom his imprudence formerly injured. But to humble the pride of men, and to teach them to be continually on their guard, nothing is more common than for the reverse to take place. This is, in general, the practice among officers of the army, who can eafily obtain money on credit, and in an instant their regiment may be ordered to march to a distant part of the country, without leaving their creditors an opportunity of recovering their property.

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As the father of Mr. Rudd was at that time in good circumstances at St. Alban's, we need not be surprised, that his son took the first opportunity of visiting him; and to ingratiate himself the more into his favour, he told him he had married a lady of quality, allied to some of the best families in Scotland and Ireland. It is well known, that the old proverb fays, A Friend at Court is better than money in the purse; and therefore there is no reason to doubt, but the father of Mr. Rudd was glad to hear that his fon had married a woman who would foon procure him confiderable preferment in the army. Elated with fuch hopes of fuccels, he took the young couple into his house, and treated them with every mark of tenderness, advancing them all the money he could fpare, which, for some time, supported them in an elegant manner, Mrs. Rudd taking every opportunity to extol the grandeur of her family. and to make the father believe that his fon would foon be advanced to the command of a regiment. as more common than

While things were going on in this manner, Mr. Rudd was ordered to join his regiment, which he did, leaving his wife along with his father, who still continued to treat her in the same manner as before; but as the rural amusements of St. Alban's could not please a lady of her gay taste, she left that place, and went to reside

reside in London, where she was met by her husband, who, in an unguarded hour, had exchanged his commission for one on half pay. This was only a small matter; and, to complete their ruin, old Mr. Rudd, who had vainly hoped to see his son raised to grandeur, sunk under his afflictions, and died of a broken heart.

The money and goods left by Mr. Rudd were claimed by the ion, and squandered away in the most dissipated manner, just as if the day of prosperity or affluence would never have an end. The consequence was, that the same wants returned as before; and Mr. Rudd having contracted new debts, was arrested and thrown into the Fleet prilon, where he remained upwards of two years. One would have thought that a circumstance of that nature would have induced Mrs. Rudd to retrench her expences, and to sympathize with her hus-band in his distress; but, instead of that, which would have redounded much to her honour, she affociated herfelf with gay, idle women, who induced her to believe that she might live in an elegant manner, without practifing the duties either of virtue or religion. It is certain, that those who begin to waver between virtue and vice, are on the brink of being ruined; for, as hesitation implies a doubt, so it is not much to be wondered, that human creatures

creatures in general should adhere to that which is wrong. I hat such a proposition is true, we have no reason to doubt, because it is confirmed by daily experience; and, probably, it will remain so, until the whole frame of universal nature is dissolved, and time is at an end.

Mrs. Rudd had a tolerable share of beauty, which, being joined to a lively fancy, adorned by all that education could bestow, there is no wonder that her charms were in a manner irrefistible; and they soon made an impression on the hearts of some dignified persons, who sel-dom consider happiness as extending beyond the present moment. The two Brothers have already suffered the punishment in flicted by law on the crimes with which they were charged, fo that any thing relating to them may be mentioned, while it is done in fuch a manner as not to injure their children; and, although Mrs. Rudd is still alive, in consequence of her being acquitted by a Jury of her countrymen, yet, as some part of her character is problematical, none can be blamed for inferting fuch anecdotes in a work of this nature, as will lead to the discovery of the truth. It is not to be supposed that a woman, whose husband was destitute of the necessaries of life, and confined within the walls of a prison, could be able hopeftly to support herself as a lady. During

During two years that Mr. Rudd was confined in the Fleet prison, his wife took no notice of him; so that he was in a manner lost to the world, and endured many hardships, while she was living in a most elegant manner, though not without being sometimes visited by the bailiss. At last Mr. Rudd procured his release from prison; and his relations in England being dead, he set out for Ireland; for his wife took the utmost care to conceal herself from him.

His principal motive in going over to Ireland was to vilit fome of his wife's relations; and the regiment to which he formerly belonged, being at that time stationed there, he had some hopes of prevailing with the Colonel to recommend him to the commander in chief, so as to be appointed on full pay as soon as a vacancy happened. He did not, however, succeed in either; for his wife's relations either had it not in their power to serve him, or which is equally probable, they were so much offended with his conduct, that they did not chuse to have any thing to do with him; which is not much to be wondered at, when we consider the manner in which he and his wife had spent the money lest him by his father. Nor did he succeed better with the colonel of the regiment; for that gentleman was so well acquainted with his character, that he did not think

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think it consistent with his duty to recommend him to any person whatever.

Despised by those with whom he had been long acquainted, and neglected by his wife's relations, he soon gave himself up to melancholy, lost the use of his reason, and, during the term of three years, was confined in a private madhouse. This event took place towards the beginning of the year 1767, and in 1770 he was set at liberty; which, in the course of the narration, lead sus to look back what Mrs. Rudd was engaged in during that period.

We have already feen how she had been perfuaded to bestow her favours upon those who bid most for them. That she lived in elegance, is beyond dispute; that she had no fortune to support her, is equally certain; and therefore, should any person ask, From what fund did these sums arise? the answer is obvious: The money must have been given for favours which Mrs. Rudd would not chuse to make public. And, indeed, that this was the case, one of the witnesses on her trial positively swore; for having declared that a friend left or gave Mrs Rudd the sum of sixteen thousand pounds, the witness refused to mention the person's name, although repeatedly called upon to declare it.

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Upon the whole, there is no great mystery, if we attend to the following particulars:

It is not the nobility alone who are fond of female charms in an illicit manner; for even the citizens often imitate the conduct of those who have affluent fortunes to support them. Nor is an attachment to the fair-fex wholly confined to those who bear the name of Christians; the Turks are as fond of women as the Europeans; and many of the fons of Jacob keep mistresses, as well as the members of the common-council of London. Some of the Jews are rich, and riches are often tyrants in the indulgence of carnal appetites. It is true, one of the children of Israel will not break the sabbath, let him be ever so poor; but no sooner does the fun fet on Saturday evening, than his conscience will permit him to break open a house in the city, and even commit murder in Chelsea-fields. She was for feveral veurs

We may therefore naturally conclude, that if a poor Israelite, who cries old clothes, hats, shoes, &c. through the streets of London, will commit thest, and even murder, on the day which Christians observe in the most solemn manner, why should not a rich son of Jacob adjourn on Sunday to the west-end of the town, and spend with beautiful semales part of the money which by illicit practices he had procured

cured in Exchange Alley during the course of the preceding week.

This was just the case with respect to the manner in which Mrs. Rudd supported herself in grandeur; for soon after she had given herself up to be guided and directed by some of her semale companions, she became acquainted with a Mrs. Gore, who for some years had been kept by a rich Jew, but was at that time discarded. Kept mistresses generally keep to each other as long as they can procure those unnecessary indulgences so captivating with weak minds; but no sooner does want take place, than coldness and indifference ensues, unless it can be found that the remainder of their mutilated charms are sufficient to procure a new, and at the same time a rich purchaser.

Mrs. Rudd had it not in her power all at once to launch out into the fashionable world. She was for several years obliged to put up with the affishance of a few friends, who advanced her small sums from time to time, which there is no doubt but she returned, either one way or another; but in what manner, the reader is left to judge: although, to use the law phrase, there was a valuable consideration, so that no bill in equity could be filed. However, in plain language, we only mean, that Mrs. Rudd, instead of fixteen thousand pounds, often.

often fold her favours for less than sixteen guineas.

It is remarkable that in all ages, women who have once forfeited every title to the character of modest persons, never set any bound to their experience, but live as if there never would be an end of the source from whence their distipation flows. But in this they are generally mistaken; for every person acquainted with human nature must freely acknowledge, that a passion contracted with no other view than that of enjoying a temporary pleasure will desert the favourite object as soon as their brutal lusts are satisfied, and they will naturally look out for new ones.

The desertion from time to time of Mrs. Rudd's admirerers brought on wants, and often subjected her to unwelcome visits from her creditors, who frequently brought along with them those gentlemen, called in ridicule catchpoles, but she had still art sufficient to keep herself out of a gaol. At last her creditors becoming so clamorous, that nothing would satisfy them less than immediate payment; she and her companion took lodgings within the verge of the court, where they knew they could not be arrested without a warrant from the board of green cloth. Their lodgings were furnished in the most elegant manner; for they both pretended

tended to be ladies of quality, and so procured new credit from tradesmen with whom they had not been formerly acquainted. Money however began to run short, and therefore it required some ingenuity to plan out a new course of life in order to support themselves in extravagance.

Mrs. Gore had lost the affections of the rich J.w, who had supported her several years, and as she had no hopes of regaining them, she resolved to put Mrs. Ruda in his way, for he had not yet seen her.

The Jew was of fuch an amorous disposition, that every woman was alike to him, so as he had not seen her before; for the children of Israel are as fond of variety, as those who wear stars and ribbons at the court end of the town. No sooner was he introduced to Mrs. Rudd than he became enamoured of her charms, and his money was laid down at her feet like the treatures of Ophir of old. Had she been endowed with common prudence, she might have made an exceeding good use of such a plentiful harvest; but plays, novels, silk gowns, parties of pleasure, and small talk or scandal took up the greatest part of her time, and therefore she let slip the golden opportunity. The son of Jacob still continued his visits, till at least during the latter end of the year 1769, and he being then

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joi cu fho nal then obliged to go over to settle some affairs in Holland, she was left in distress, and consequently contracted new debts. In this manner she continued during four, sive, or six months, when she was obliged to remove from her lodgings, and went to reside with one Mrs. Johnson near Wardour-street, Soho; and this leads us to bring the whole narrative into one point of view, in which it will be conducted, except some digressions which are absolutely necessary.

In the beginning of the year 1770, Mr. Daniel Perreau, who was at that time an adventurer in Exchange-alley, spent his leisure hours in visiting ladies of easy virtue, and the presents he made them were proportionable to his success or loss, by the rise and fall of the stocks.

Most of the nominal widows who let lodgings to single people are well acquainted with each other, and of course the characters of their visitors are equally known,

Mr. Daniel Perreau, although he had not got his certificate figned, yet lived in a gay manner, and as his brother had generally a confiderable fum of money by him, they entered into joint partnership to buy and sell stock on speculation; not doubting but they would in a short time create an estate equal to that of a nabob. It is an old proverb, that those who frequently

frequently play at bowls will sometimes meet with rubbers; or, in other words, those who seek to to acquire a fortune by chance, will often find themselves disappointed; the peace of their minds will be destroyed, their families will be injured, and they will feel the force of the words of the poet:

Few are his joys, and small the gamester's rest.

But here it may be asked, what reason could Mr. Robert Perreau have for entering into the practice of gaming in Exchange-alley, seeing that his own business as an apothecary brought him in at least one thousand pounds a year? This question may be easily answered: Mr. Robert Perreau, like his brother Daniel, had a weak fide. Daniel had loft his fortune by an attachment to vanity and diffipation, which generally creates an inclination to gaming; for those who render themselves beggars in a dream, generally feek to acquire a fortune by chance, without the use of honest industry. On the other hand, tho' Robert had money, yet he wanted more; he expected that one day he would be able to purchase a seat in the house of commons; have a dozen of livery servants to attend him; fee his wife treated as a lady, and his children ranked with those of the nobility. Such were the motives which induced a man in genteel circumstances at the west-end of the

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the town to become an adventurer in Exchangealley, where a species of gaming is carried on, which has often proved destructive to many families; but then it must be remembered, that these things, however unaccountable they may appear, yet they are consistent with the depravity of human nature.

While the two brothers were going on in this manner, Daniel became acquainted with Mrs. Rudd, who lodged with one Mrs. Johnson in Hollen-street, near Soho-square. This lady was then much embarraffed in her circumstances; for besides some small sums which Mr. Daniel Perreau gave her for favours, she found herself under the necessity of borrowing fixty pounds, for which she was arrested at the suit of Mr. Ryder, then an eminent filk mercer in Coventry-street, but who was lately a bankrupt. The reader will naturally imagine what return Mrs. Rudd made for Mr. Daniel Perreau's good nature in paying that fum to rescue her from the clutches of the bailiffs; but scarce was the affair fettled, when a new demand of eighty pounds was made by a milliner in St. James's-street. As Mr. Daniel Perreau at that time had lost a considerable sum in Exchangealley, it was with much difficulty that he could discharge the debt, but by the assistance of his brother he did it, at the same time resolving to part with a woman whose extravagance he was not

possibly be induced to consider this as a prudential measure, but it was quite the reverse; for Mr. Perreau was one who paid no further regard to reason than as it is connected with, showing from necessity.

It is not an easy matter to withstand female expoltulations, and the more we converse with handsome women in a state of distress, the more we become enamoured of them; we are naturally and gradually led off our guard, and we become captives to those, whose conduct is totally opposite to our interests. The pathetic representation which Mrs. Rudd made of her diffress, had such an effect on Mr. Daniel Perreau, that he consented to pay all her debts, which amounted to about four hundred pounds; and although he was obliged to borrow some part of the money from his brother, yet such was his infatuation, that he thought nothing too much to gratify her vanity. Both parties had, previous to this affair, entered into such a criminal connection, that it was no easy matter to separate them; and Mrs. Rudd had made Daniel believe that she was allied to some of the greatest families both in Scotland and Ireland. She told him, that her relations were going to make her a fettlement for life, which he considered as a very fortunate event; because he imagined that he would thereby have the greater

greater opportunities of gaming in 'Change Alley, a matter upon which his heart seemed to be totally fixed.

Hitherto Mrs. Rudd pretended to be a fingle woman; and although Mr. Daniel Perreau affected to believe her, yet he could not be ignorant that she was one of those women who do not pay much regard to virtue, and, confequently, whose words should not be trusted: She seemed, by this time, to have contracted fuch an affection for Daniel, that she was refolved to support him at the expence of some of her other lovers, particularly the fon of Jacob already mentioned, who has feduced more women than a Rochester, a Buckingham, or a Chartres. The Jew continued to supply her with money; and when the affair relating to Falkland's islands began to make a considerable noise, the stocks gradually sluctuated, and Mr. Daniel Perreau, in confort with his brother Robert, lost on speculation no less than thirteen hundred pounds.

Robert was obliged to conceal this loss from his family; but Daniel, having communicated the affair to Mrs. Rudd, she generously furnished him with the money, which, for some few favours, she easily obtained from the rich son of Jacob already mentioned, and who E 2

never thought any expence too great, so as he could gratify a sensual, animal passion.

This money being paid, Mr. Daniel Perreau borrowed a small matter from his brother Robert, on which he subsisted until the month of October 1770, when a circumstance took place, which obliged him to remove his beloved inamorato to lodgings in a part of the town where she was likely to be in a greater state of safety; where creditors might return with their bills in their pocket-books; and where bailiss, consistent with real fortitude, might carry their writs home to the sheriss's office. The circumstance was this:

Mr. Rudd, who had been released from confinement in a mad-house in Ireland, finding no means left to support himself in that country, came over to England in search of his wife; for he had previously heard that she lived in the most elegant manner. As he found out the place where she lodged, it became necessary for her to make the whole affair known to Mr. Daniel Perreau, who pretended to be much surprised, and extremely uneasy in his mind, although he might have reasonably believed that there is but little difference between the woman who, for the sake of money, prostitutes her person, and she who elopes from her husband.

As she had already furnished him with a considerable sum to support his credit in Change alley, there is no wonder that he should, for his own interest, sympathize with her in her distress; and, therefore, he hired lodgings for her at the house of Mr. Temple in Parliament-street, where she remained until her husband, despairing of finding her, went once more over to Ireland.

Mrs. Rudd had taken care to preposses Mr. Daniel Perreau as much as she possibly could against her husband, by representing him as one who had used her in the most cruel manner, although she knew at the same time that great part of his missfortunes had been occasioned by her own extravagance.

It cannot be supposed that a man, so well conversant with mercantile affairs as Mr. Daniel Perreau was, could believe all that this artful woman told him; but as she was an impostor, and he an adventurer, so they in course deceived each other: For common experience daily teaches, that none are more readily, led into a snare, than such as lay snares for their fellow creatures. Mr. Daniel Perreau well knew that Mrs. Rudd was a prostitute, and consequently that all the money she procured must be the recompence of E 3

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fuch favours as a woman of modesty could not comply with.

Encouraged, or rather infatuated by that wretched notion, that he would one day acquire even more than a ministerial estate by the assistance of a genteel prostitute, he removed her home to his own lodgings in Pall-Mall court, where she resided for some time under the name of Mrs. Gore; for those who carry on illicit practices can and will assume any name whatsoever, so as it suits the end they have in view.

Mrs. Rudd was now beginning to advance in her pregnancy; and Mr. Daniel Perreau having had fome luck in the stocks, proposed a tour to Paris in order to fpend the money. To facilitate the scheme, the rich Jew con-tributed his share; and, while they were in France, which was not above ten weeks, they fpent the fum of feven hundred pounds. That Mrs. Rudd should consent to the squandering away so much money in vanity and diffipation, is not much to be wondered at; but that Mr. Daniel Perreau should take no thought concerning the manner in which fuch extravagance was to be fupported, must for ever remain as a blemish on his character. During their stay in France, Mrs. Rudd told Mr. Daniel Perreau the names of her pretended

pretended relations, and upon their return home the procured eight hundred pounds from the Jew, which was paid to a broker, to make up the deficiency of a loss incurred in the Alley.

Among others whom she pretended to be related to, was one Mr. Stewart, whom she represented as a gentleman of great landed property in Ireland; but it does not appear that ever she informed Mr. Perreau in what part of Ireland his estate lay, nor indeed did he ever enquire. The reason is plain; both were impostors, and each sought to deceive the other.

But the most remarkable circumstance was, that she told him that Mr. James Adair, in Soho-Square, was her near relation, but she had lost his friendship by the conduct of some ill-designing persons. Now it is well known, that Mr. James Adair is concerned in one of the greatest wholesale warehouses for Irish linen in London; a gentleman of a fair character, and sather of the learned serjeant of that name, who at present represents the borough of Cockermouth in parliament.

There is scarce a gentleman in London, who has the least concern with trade in this city, but is acquainted with Mr. James Adair; and therefore, Mr. Daniel Perreau might have easily asked, whether Mrs. Rudd was related to him.

him, or not, and conducted himself accordingly; but so far from doing it, he pretended to believe all she said to be true, although he was no stranger to her character.

In July 1771, Mrs. Rudd lay-in of a daughter, which was the first child she bore to Mr. Perreau; and as it was difficult to conceal the connection between them, Mr. Robert Perreau, the brother, was made acquainted with it in confidence. As Mr. Rudd was alive, it is furprifing that Mr. Robert Perreau should not have remonstrated with his brother on the impropriety of his conduct, in living in a state of adultery with a married woman, feeing, too, he must know that Daniel was liable to a prosecution at the common law; but then it must be remembered, that both the brothers were adventurers in Exchange-Alley, and as they knew, that she was supported by the rich son of Israel, already mentioned, neither of them took the least notice; well knowing that they might, in the ordinary course of things, soon want her affiftance.

This circumstance soon took place; for within two months after Mrs. Kudd's delivery, the two brothers lost in Exchange-Alley the sum of one thousand sour hundred pounds, all which she paid in money which she had obtained from the Jew. Much about the same time she paid

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one thousand pounds to discharge debts contracted by Mr. Daniel Perreau, and whatever may be said to the contrary, it is evident that Mr. Robert Perreau was no stranger to these transactions; for whatever profits arose from buying stock on speculation, they were equally shared between the brothers.

This may serve to shew, that although both brothers knew that Mrs. Rudd was an impostor, and that she procured such enormous sums by the sale of her charms, yet they resolved not to take any notice of her conduct till such time as a lucky stroke in the Alley should enable them to acquire a considerable estate.

But the greatest difficulty is, why should the Jew give such vast sums to Mrs. Rudd, seeing he could have the same favours from women as handsome as her, at a much smaller expence? This question may be answered by asking another: Why do men who have wives both virtuous and handsome, desert their company, and place their affections on common prostitutes? Those who are slaves to their passions never think any expence too great, so as they can indulge them; and there are instances of debauchees squandering away as much money on one single woman as would have supported twenty regular families.

But there were other sources from which Mrs. Rudd obtained money; for, being of a fertile invention, she got bonds from Mr. Daniel Perreau, for considerable sums, which the Jew negotiated for her; and, by her own dexterity, she contrived to have those bonds taken up before they became due, and consequently obtained fresh credit.

Both brothers were well acquainted with this circumstance; and although Mr. Robert Perreau had a genteel business, yet he was so infatuated, or rather, such was his avarice, that he continued to act in concert with Daniel; probably unknown to his own wife, and without any regard to the duty he owed to his family.

There were two sisters of the Perreaus, each of whom had left them by their father four hundred pounds as their fortune, and Daniel having prevailed upon them to lend him that money, he lost the whole in Exchange-Alley, in consequence of the sluctuation of the stocks. This was a most fatal stroke; and would have involved the young women in misery, had not Mrs. Rudd interposed in their favour. No sooner had Mr. Daniel Perreau told her of his loss, than she went to the Jew; and, by the assistance of a new bond, obtained the whole eight

eight hundred pounds, which was immediately paid to the fifters.

No man is to do evil that good may come, and yet is well known that in the ordinary course of providence, good is often brought out of evil. Thus Mrs. Rudd, as well as Mr. Daniel Perreau, were both inexcusable in having recourse to illicit practices to raise money; and yet the consequence arising from it was, that two amiable and virtuous young women were preserved from being plunged into ruin.

Soon after the above sum was paid, Mr. Daniel Perreau met with a fresh loss in Exchange-Alley, and having borrowed three hundred pounds on bond from one Mr. Fakney, Mrs. Rudd procured the money to discharge it.

The reader will naturally imagine, that such sums could not be raised in an honest manner; but the common practice was to borrow money on one bond, in order to take up another as soon as it became due. But extravagance knows no bounds; and as Mr. Daniel Perreau, as well as his brother, could not bear the thoughts of living in any other manner, but that which was the most elegant, fresh attempts were made in the Alley, and new losses succeeded. Neither of the brothers were destitute of knowledge, especially that sort which stimulates men on to deception,

deception; but Mrs. Rudd had more of that knowledge than either of them. She knew they were both adventurers, because, although Robert was in genteel circumstances, yet he was not content with his station; and as for Daniel she was no stranger to his being one of those men, who had nothing to support himself but by mean, low, sharping tricks. She did not however join prudence to her knowledge, but spent most of her time in vain, trisling, insignificant visits, to people whose characters were either as loose as her own, or such as would have no objection to become prostitutes, rather than be exposed to want.

It was on a visit one evening of Mrs. Rudd's to a lady of easy virtue, who had the name of a wife, but was in reality a whore, that Mr. Daniel Perreau, who had that day loft a confiderable fum in gaming, came and told her that he had been arrested for five hundred pounds; that his brother had been one of his bail, but as the time was within a few days of expiration, the money must either be paid, or his brother would be ruined. Mrs. Rudd. bad as he was, remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and absolutely told him that she had no money. This however did not fatisfy him, for like a mean spirited wretch, he infifted that she should give him her jewels to pawn. Filled with indignation, she pulled the key The same of the

key out of her pocket, and throwing it at him, told him, he might take her jewels and do with them as he pleased. No time was to be lost, and therefore Mr. Daniel Perreau having taken up the key of the jewel box, went home, emptied the contents, and pawned them for five hundred and fifteen pounds.

There are some things necessary to be attended to in this part of the narrative, in order to discover the different motives from which the parties acted, for without that we shall never arrive at the knowledge of the truth. First, this happened in April 1772, two years after Mr. Daniel Perreau had cohabited with Mrs. Rudd, and above nine months after she had borne him a child. Now it cannot be supposed, that during such a period of time, either of the parties were ignorant of the others circumstances, fo that all their professions of innocence falls to the ground. Secondly, Mrs. Rudd was one of these women who had nothing to support her besides what arose from the prostitution of her person to the best advantage, and therefore what reason could she affign for having jewels to fuch a value in her possession? what shall we answer? virtue gives a lusture to jewels ; -- Jewels decorate vice, supposing that truth can give place to iniquity. Mrs. Rudd had no hopes beyond the present moment, but as her foul was locked up in her jewels, fo she locked them 2

them up in a box. It would be well indeed for women of such a disposition to have a watch included in the number of their jewels, with the following inscription.

While this gay toy attracts thy fight
Thy reason let it spurn,
And seize my dear the sleeting hours
Which never shall return.

If id'ly lost, no art, no care

The blessing can restore,

And heaven exacts a strict account

Of every mispent hour.

It was certain that Mrs. Rudd, who was no more than the daughter of a poor apothecary in Ireland, and by marriage the wife of a lieutenant, could not have been in possession of so many jewels, unless she had obtained them as favours from lovers, with whose inordinate requests she readily complied.

It was in the fummer of this year 1772, that one Mr. Stewart, or rather a person under that name, came to visit Mrs. Rudd, and she pretended that he was the son of her cousin Stewart in Ireland. This gentleman, or rather sharper, professed himself a most sincere friend of Mrs. Rudd, told her, that he was pleased to find her so agreeably settled, intimating to Mr. Daniel Perrean at the same time, that her husband

band Mr. Rudd, lived in such an irregular difsipated manner, that there was little doubt but he would soon destroy himself, and then she should be at liberty to give her hand to whom she pleased. This was a circumstance which Mr. Daniel Perreau pretended would turn out to his advantage; but there is great reason to imagine he believed the whole to be a deception, for those who are themselves impostors, are generally employed in forming schemes to deceive others, especially when they are off their guard.

While the person whom Mrs. Rudd called Mr. Stewart, the fon of her cousin, was in London, she often went out in company with him; and one evening, on her return home, she told Mr. Perreau that he, Mr. Stewart, had fo far accommodated matters, that Mr. James Adair, who had discarded her for some time, was again reconciled to her, and had defired her to call and visit him at his own house. This was a proposal which Mr. Perreau much approved of, if we may believe his own account of the matter; but the truth is, Mr. Adair had not given her any fuch invitation, nor had he feen her and this was a circumstance with which Mr. Perreau was well acquainted, although he affected to believe that all she told him was truth. This will appear the more probable, if we confider, that she had scarce told him that Mr. \nnn2

Mr. James Adair wanted to see her at his own house, than she immediately prevaricated; and, pretending to recollect herself, said it was not at his own house, but he was to meet her at the brouse of Mr. Cairn's in Watling-street.

Mrs. Rudd pretended to have a great number of cousins, and, among the rest, this Mr. Gairns was one; but it is well know there are many different forts of cousins in the world. In order, therefore, to carry on the deception, she pretended to go with Mr. Stewart to the house of Mr. Cairn's; and, upon her return home, told Mr. Perreau that she had met with Mr. James Adair, and that he had treated her with every mark of respect.

Mr. Perreau availed himself of this circumstance; for, at that time, he had another woman in keeping, namely, one who went by the name of Miss Hill. It is well known, that there is a natural antipathy between kept mistresses, and, as Mrs. Rudd was a penetrating woman, she soon discovered the affair; and in order to detach Mr. Perreau from this woman, she procured him a considerable sum of money to pay a debt which Miss Hill had pretended to contract, but in reality to make up some describencies which he had met with in the way of gaming in Exchange Alley.

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Soon after this affair, Mr. Stewart, the pretended cousin, left London, and returned to Ireland, according to Mrs. Rudd's account; but there is reason to believe that he was no more than a sharper, whom she picked up in order to facilitate her schemes: For of all the women who ever lived in the world, Mrs. Rudd was the most extraordinary, and she was connected with men, namely, the Messes. Perreaus, whose characters were equally singular.

This ingenious Lady, in order to carry on the deception, told Mr. Daniel Perreau that Mr. James Adair had often visited her at the house in which they lived in Pall Mall Court, and that he had spoken of her husband, Mr. Rudd, as a person whose dissipated life was such, that there was reason to believe he could not live long, adding, at the same time, that he would not fail to embrace the first opportunity of representing her case to her uncle Stewart in such a manner, as to procure her a hand-some settlement.

It is certain, that Mr. Daniel Perreau did not believe a word of what she told him; but as he wanted money to sport with in the Alley, he pretended to be satisfied, and soon after she gave him sive hundred pounds, which, although borrowed on a forged bond, she said was made her a present by Mr. James Adair; F 3 adding.

adding, at the fame time, that she would soon receive a considerable fortune.

This fortune was to be settled on her by her uncle Stewart, a person who, according to her own account, had a family of children to provide for; and, what is still more strange, she was to enjoy it without any interruption from her husband.

Now let any man of common fense read this narrative, and at the same time have the least doubt in his mind that Mr. Daniel Perreau could be ignorant of the charecter of this woman. The truth is, he wanted money, and he did not regard in what manner it was procured. By two or three lucky strokes in Exchange Alley, he imagined that he would be able to pay off every old fcore, and in the mean time he lived as if he had been the possessor of four thouland pounds a year. The richest cloaths were purchased upon credit; he rode out in the morning, attended by a footman in livery; re-turned about three in the afternoon; spent two hours in dreffing, and, about fix, fat down to dinner with as many needy tharpers as chose to keep him company. Every evening was fpent either in receiving or in returning visits; for Mr. Daniel Perreau was one of those men who took more pleasure in trifles, than in any thing of a folid nature.

As Mr. Daniel Perreau and Mrs. Rudd lived by cheating each other, and mutually cheating the public, so the greatest part of their time was spent in contriving such schemes as are inconsistent with the preservation of human society.

The last five hundred pounds being spent, and new wants arising, she brought him four hundred more, pretending that it was a present made to their child. How a gentleman of a fair character, fuch as Mr. James Adair, whose bufiness is confined to the mercantile world, and whose son is not only a member of parliament, but also a ferjeant at law, should make such a present to a child, is such a circumstance as the reader will naturally confider as an absolute falshood. Mrs. Rudd was fensible, that Mr. Perreau would doubt her veracity, and therefore consistent with every part of her conduct, she told him, that although Mr. James Adair gave the four hundred pounds as a present to the child, yet the always confidered it as a genteel way of conferring a favour on herfelf, without offending her delicacy, by laying her under an additional obligation.

The whole conduct of these persons is such a farce as was perhaps never represented on the stage of any of our theatres; for that two persons should thus live together in assume by money

money raised in consequence of projecting the most iniquitous schemes, is even a paradox in human nature, and almost an inconsistency in human life.

But this was not all; for in order to make good the old proverb, namely, That one lie requires twenty more to support it, she told Mr. Perreau that Mr. James Adair was to settle two thousand pounds upon the child. She added, that Mr. James Adair asked her whether she lived with Mr. Daniel Perreau, from motives of choice or necessity; and being told by her, that she was determined to live and die with him, Mr. Adair pretended to be satisfied with her conduct, and made her such promises as even an insidel could not believe.

During the whole time that this farce was carrying on, Mrs. Rudd lodged with Mr. Perreau, under the character of a relation, but being naturally fond of the appellation of wife, the told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. James Adair had defired her to affume his name, that the might appear as a woman of fashion, and then he would introduce her into the most polite circles. Mr. Adair added, that he would pay all her debts, that he would introduce her to his own lady, and her uncle Stewart would recommend her to her noble relations in Scotland. From this period Mrs. Rudd assumed the name

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of Mrs. Perreau, Daniel having told all his acquaintance that they were married, referving the fecret of their present unlawful union to his brother Robert: and this may serve to throw some light on the character of the latter.

Mr. Robert Perreau knew that his brother had no fortune, he was no stranger to the character of Mrs. Rudd, and yet he coincided with all his schemes. The reason is plain; each of the parties sought to deceive the other, and Mr. Robert Perreau, although a man in genteel business, was yet so lost to the sense of that duty which he owed to his family, that he ventured the whole of his fortune in Exchange-Alley; and when it was lost, he did not regard what methods were used, in order to procure more; for dissipation is the father of cunning.

From a variety of circumstances it appears that Mr. Robert Perreau communicated to his wife the connection that had taken place between Mrs. Rudd and his brother; and having mentioned all the circumstances relating to Mr. James Adair, Mrs. Perreau was considerably alarmed; for, as a sensible woman, she could not conceive how a gentleman of Mr. Adair's rank and fortune, should do so much for a woman who lived in a state of adultery, with a man to whom she was not married, and yet

yet he would not so much as visit, or be seen in company with the man who kept her. Mr. Robert Perreau communicated his suspicions to his brother, who laid the whole before Mrs. Rudd; who, in answer, told him, that Mr. James Adair declined an interview, till such time as he had finished the whole of his benevolent intentions.

Mr. Daniel Perreau pretended to believe all the told him, although he knew the whole to be a most notorious falshood; and this is the case with sharpers in general, who pay little regard to the means they use, so as they can live in a state of grandeur, and make a splendid figure in the polite world.

We must now proceed to relate an incident, which will set the characters of Mrs. Rudd and Mr. Daniel Perreau in the clearest light, and will at the same time serve to point out some of the methods used by people in London, who unable to bring their minds down to their circumstances, resolve to live by the profits arising from one continued scene of deceit. Mrs. Rudd one day told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. James Adair had received a letter from her uncle Stewart, requesting that a handsome coach should be made for him, as he intended to be in town in a few months, and his reasons for having the coach were, that he intended

to take his niece to Scotland, and introduce her to the acquaintance of her relations. This was fuch a filly infignificant story, that none but a fool would have believed it, nor would any other than a professed knave have acted by the directions of a woman whom he knew to be an impostor, and who was in a manner incapable of speaking one word of truth. But fuch is the nature of that infatuation. which often takes place in the human mind, that Mr. Daniel Perreau pretended to believe her, and accordingly gave orders that the coach should be made. The price of this vehicle, was to be one hundred and fifty pounds; and although he had not fo many shillings in his pocket at the same time, yet he promised to become answerable for the payment. This happened about the latter end of the year 1772, but before the coach was completed, Mrs. Rudd lay-in of a second child, which was a boy, and still alive. While she was confined to her chamber, she told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. James Adair often called to visit her, and at one time proposed being a sponsor for the child; intimating, that it should be called by his name. | This was a circumstance which Mr. Perreau pretended to be much pleased with, but when the time appointed for the christening drew nigh, our heroine was obliged to change her story, and told Mr. Perreau that Mr. James Adair could not enter

give some offence to his wife, and destroy the peace of his family.

Mr. Perreau pretending to be fatisfied with what she told him, had the child baptized by the name of Stewart, as a compliment to Mrs. Rudd's relations; and, in return, she soon after raised him a fresh sum of money, procured in the same manner as all the rest, namely, by the affistance of the Jew, who had stood by her in most of her troubles.

As foon as Mrs. Rudd was able to go abroad, she went as usual to visit her acquaintances; and one evening, upon her return home, she told Mr. Daniel Perreau that her uncle Stewart, instead of coming to London, had appointed to meet her at Edinburgh. To defray the expence of such a journey, was not in Mr. Perreau's power; and when he remonstrated against the impropriety of such a measure, she produced three hundred pounds, which she said she had received from Mr. James Adair for that purpose.

Mr. Perreau pretended to be fatisfied with every thing she told him; and she, as a proof of her regard for him, made him a present of fifteen hundred pounds, besides one hundred and sifty pounds; all of which he lost in one day

day in Exchange Alley; but he concealed the circumstances from her.

Every thing being fittled for her departure, Mrs. kudd prevailed upon some of her female acquaintance to accompany her; for according to the old proverb, Birds of a feather will flock together. This was the first time that Mr. Perreau ever faw any of her nominal cousins; and it was in consequence of the following circumstance: Mrs. Rudd, having told him that she had formed a party to accompany her to Scotland, they went all to spend the evening at the house of her cousin Cairn's in Watling Street. Accordingly he accompanied her to the place; and the evening been spent in the most jovial manner, she fet off next morning for Scotland, leaving Mr. Perreau to procure the fortune of a nabob, by purchasing stock on speculation, without a fingle shilling in his pocket to pay for it: but then it must be remembered that gamesters are generally in a state of madness, they never confider what can be of service to them; and they go on from one degree of distipation to another, till their ruin is completed.

Mrs. Rudd was only five weeks in Scotland; and as most of that time was spent in Galloway, so the whole time of her absence from London could not be much less than nine weeks; a circumstance necessary to be attended to, in order to point out in the clearest light the nature of Mr. Daniel and Mr. Robert Perreau's conduct, who were far from being such innocent men as many persons have imagined.

Amongst other persons who returned with Mrs. Rudd from Scotland, was the same coufin we have already mentioned under the name of Mr. Stewart; and for some time he resided in their house in Pall-Mall-Court.

The two brothers feem to have been as much alike in their dispositions, tempers, and inclination, as in their persons; for nothing less than an immense fortune would serve them, which was not to be sought after in the way of honest industry, but by the worst of all practices, ramely, gaming in the stocks; however, providence blasted all their schemes; and Robert, notwithstanding the pretences he made, that he was in affluent circumstances, yet was often reduced to such miserable shifts as to borrow money in such a mean disgraceful manner, as even the poorest man would blush at.

Almost all the brokers employed by them were Jews; and as one loss was generally followed

lowed by another, so both brothers were often reduced to great distress, as will appear from the following instances.

When Mrs. Rudd returned from Scotland, she found that all her cloaths and jewels which she had left behind her, had been pawned a second time; but she had art sufficient to get them redeemed. The pawning business had been contrived by both brothers in concert, and both shared the money between them, in order to keep up their credit in Exchange Alley, in consequence of several recent losses.

In the summer of the year 1773, Mr. Robert Perreau waited on Mr. Joseph Jacques, a gentleman of a fair character, who at that time lived in Petty France, Westminster, and in the most artful manner told him, that for the sum of three hundred pounds he could gain from Monsieur Descarano, the secretary to the Spanish ambassador, a most important political secret, from which great advantages might be derived; and this may serve to shew that Mr. Robert Perreau was far from being so independent in his circumstances as has been represented.

The money was to be paid to the fecretary for divulging the fecret, a practice which for any thing we know may be common G-2 with with fuch official gentlemen; but the story told by Robert was an absolute falshood.

Mr. Jacques, however, was weak enough. to lend Robert the money on his own note of hand; but no fooner had Mrs. Jacques heard the flory, than, like a woman of fense and spirit, she remonstrated with her husband on the impropriety of his conduct, and pointed out the improbability that a man of the fecretary's rank and character, should defeend to fuch a mean dishonourable action. as to fell those secrets which he was sworn to keep inviolate, and upon which the dignity and interest of his country depended. Accordingly Mrs. Jacques wrote a letter to Mr. Robert Perreau, wherein the told him, that unless he returned the three, hundred pounds immediately, Mr. Jacques would expose his onduct to the world, and profecute him for a fraud; fo that he was, however rejuctantly, chliged to comply.

Much about the time that Robert was acting in this mean scandalous manner, Mrs. Rudd found herself and Daniel reduced to beggary, and insisted on knowing what plan he had in view in order to procure a subsistance. He proposed that of stock-jobbing; and, in order to acquire political knowledge, he went over to Paris, along with some other persons

persons of the same character with himself; and on their return home, Mr. Daniel Perreau came by the way of St. Omers, to visit Miss Hill, his former mistress, and who had for some time resided in that city.

It appears evident, that some persons in London, were well acquainted with the characters of Daniel Perreau and Mrs. Rudd; for several anonymous letters were frequently sent to them exposing some of their actions, and threatning to expose others. On the receipt of those letters, Mrs. Rudd pretended to be very uneasy, and told Daniel that she was asraid some of their transactions would be laid open to Mr. James Adair, and in consequence thereof he would discard her. Mrs. Rudd, being one of the most artful women that lived, there is reason to believe that she was privy to the writing of these letters, in order to carry on the farce with the better grace.

It is remarkable that the women with whom Mrs. Rudd had been formerly acquainted, foon discovered that she lived in the most elegant manner, and as they knew that grandeur could not be supported without money, they resolved to have a share. Accordingly these women often called at Daniel Perreau's house; but as they did not obtain admittance,

fo they went home, and wrote letters directed to Daniel, in which they pointed out Mrs. Rudd in the blackest colours, as a woman of, a loose abandoned character, intimating at the same time that they would expose her to Mr. Adair.

That Mrs. Rudd was a woman of a loofe character, could not be a fecret to Daniel, who knew she had a husband alive, and that without either fortune or relations, could raise very considerable sums of money,

It is well known that there is no great difficulty of tracing out the writer of fuch letters, especially it the persons to whom they, are directed are innocent; but Mr. Daniel, Perreau knew the charges to be true, and therefore it is not much to be wondered at, that he took no notice of them, because her knew that his character would not bear a proper enquiry.

Among these letters was one which had Mr. Daniel Perreau made a proper use of, her might have soon disengaged himself from her; but that was what he did not desire; for being already in desperate circumstances, he knew that she would be a proper person to assist him and his brother in their dangerous schemes. The Person who sent this letter.

Jacob who has been already mentioned in the course of these memoirs.

It may be here asked what could induce this Tew to write to a woman whom he frequently met at a bagnio. To this it is answered, that there are reasons to believe that the amorous Jew was either tired of our heroine, or that he was afraid her daring attempts might give him an opportunity of visiting that fatal place, where some out of each of the twelve tribes have made their exit, and which is more dreadful to them than the valley of the fon of Hinnom. In plain English, there is reason to believe he should bring himself to the gallows; and therefore wrote the letter to create a difference between the adventurers, that he might have an opportunity of difengaging himfelf entirely from the whole crew.

Whether or not this scheme had the desired effect, is not certainly known; but whatever was the consequence, Mr. Daniel Perreau had recourse to such means, as must convince all those who read this narrative, that he was a person endowed with so much cunning, that it was not in the power of Mrs. Rudd to deceive him. He was far from being the simple idiot which many persons have considered him:

him; for as his avarice, ambition, and love of pleasure, led him to the most desperate undertakings, so his losses stimulated his invention, and brought him acquainted with all those mean tricks which mark the character of the genteel sharper.

On the morning after he received the letter from Salvador, he went to that gentleman's lodgings, and asked him several questions; but not receiving a satisfactory answer, he returned home and acquainted Mrs. Rudd with it. She told him that the whole had been contrived by her enemies, adding, that she had never had any connections with this rich son of Jacob since the year 1770.

Now this was a plain confession, that there was a time when she had been connected with him, and this was a circumstance to which Mr. Daniel Perreau was no stranger, although he pretended that it gave him much uneasiness. The truth is, he wanted money, and he naturally imagined that nothing could be more proper than to assume airs of importance, not doubting but the Jew and Mrs. Rudd would contrive means to raise him a fresh sum.

From what we are going to relate, the reader will find that Mr. Daniel Perreau knew extremely.

extremely well how to manage Mrs. Rudd, whenever he wanted money; and likewise that his brother was no stranger to all his schemes.

In all their desperate undertakings, whether stock-jobbings, tricks or forgeries, they went hand in hand together; and when we consider the whole of their conduct, it will appear evident that the two brothers, who in their last moments pretended to be innocent of all that was laid to their charge, were, notwithstanding, desperate adventurers, who could not expect any thing less than a halter.

Soon after the affair was over, with respect to the Jew and Mrs. Rudd, which was towards the latter end of the summer 1773, the latter gave Mr. Daniel Perreau a bond, pretended to be signed by a considerable merchant in the city, upon which Mr. Robert Perreau raised the sum of one thousand pounds.

This was a seasonable relief, and it served to support the credit of the two brothers a few months longer, otherwise they must have waddled as lame ducks out of Exchange Alley, a circumstance which rather than submit to on account of their vanity, they would,

if possible, have broke open the bank of: England.

Money will make friends of those who are destitute of every principle of virtue; but then it seldom harpens that friendship contracted on such terms, ever is of a lasting duration; for who can expect the divine bleffing on means which God abhors as inconfistent with the purity of his law; but the vain, the giddy, the diffipated, the dishonest and deceitful, feldom think of those things: while good humour continued in consequence of having received the thousand pounds; nothing was to be feen but feafting at each of the brothers houses alternately; and on fuch occasions they were fure to be visited by those fort of gentry, who in laced cloaths, filk gowns, and heads built up above half a yard by French hair-dreffers, yet often are glad of a dinner; where the conversation is for the most part scandal, and the entertainment a game at cards.

One evening after the vain frothy worthless company had taken their leave, Mrs. Rudd told Mr. Daniel Perreau that she had seen Mr. James Adair, and that he was again reconciled to her, and would do all in his power to promote her interest in consequence of a plan he had laid down for that purpose. She like-

obliged to go over to Ireland on business of the utmost importance, which would detain him some months; but he had left with a considential servant, whose name was Robert, orders to receive about one thousand pounds, which he was to pay to her; on condition that she failed in receiving the same sums from one Mr. Cairn, afactor, in Watling-street, who according to her account owed that sum to Mr. Adair, but she neither shewed her order, nor did Mr. Daniel Perreau ask for a sight of it; because he knew the whole to be a falshood.

Thousands of pounds are seldom given away, even by sovereigns, in such an indiscriminate manner, a circumstance that Daniel paid no regard to, because he wanted money to game with, and he did not trouble himself concerning the means by which it was raised.

To carry on the farce with the greater appearance of truth, Mrs. Rudd, with some of her companions, contrived a scheme which does as much honour to her ingenuity, as that ingenuity deserved; and at the same time shews how far both the brothers were less or more privy to all her transactions, notwithstanding they pretended to be ignorant of them.

During the midst of their splendid entertainments, a person frequently called on Mrs. Rudd, and she told Daniel that he was the same Robert whom Mr. James Adair had intrusted with one thousand pounds. He added that it was not likely he would be able to procure the money; and therefore she had recourse to Mr. Cairn, who offered her notes equal to the sum, one of which was from Salvador the Jew, for sive hundred pounds of the money; but Robert, the considential servant of Mr. James Adair, would not receive the note in payment, till he had first consulted with Mr. William Adair.

Mr. Daniel Perreau pretended to believe the whole of this improbable story; and next day Mrs. Rudd, having dressed herself in the most elegant taste, ordered the coach to be got ready; and, as she said, went along with Robert, in order to consult with Mr. William Adair.

Strange, that Mr. Daniel Perreau was not at the trouble to look out of his own window to fee what fort of a person this Robert was, and still more strange that he should not defire to speak with him. Strange indeed! and yet not strange when every thing is considered. Daniel knew that the whole was a scheme invented by herself, but as he wanted money, he was willing to conceal his thoughts.

We may naturally imagine that Mrs. Rudd went to another place, instead of going to Mr. William Adair's, and where she went may be easily suspected; for upon her return home, she told Daniel, that Mr. William Adair would not have any thing to do with Salvador's note, and, therefore, she had called upon the Jew himself, who told her, that he could not at that time pay the money. She added, that Salvador had promised never to write to her any more, and perhaps, this might be true, for he was then become tired of her, not being able to support her extravagance.

Mrs. Rudd, in her printed defence, tells us, that her cousin Stewart mentioned to her, that Mr. Daniel Perreau was a needy sharper, that he had been a bankrupt, and that he was a bold, daring adventurer in Exchange Alley. This, according to her account, made a deep impression on her tender spirits, shocked her modest delicacy, and at last threw her into a flate of illness. That she was confined to her bed at the time she mentioned, there is not the least reason to doubt, but whether that fickness was real, or feigned, the reader is left to judge, for a professed habitual liar is not to be believed even when he tells the truth. To illustrate this position, we may here mention a story which the reader will find

find in many respectable writers on the crown law, and the council who argued so strongly in defence of Mrs. Rudd, some of whom were paid in that sort of coin which cannot, in the way of commerce, be transmitted to a third person. I say, these gentlemen will remember that they have read the story or the groundwork, or soundation of the principles of that sort of evidence, upon which criminal trials are sounded, so far as to admit the declaration of a prisoner in his own defence.

In 1669, a man having stolen a horse in the county of Montgomery, in Wales, he was apprehended and committed to prison in the town of Welch-Pool. When his trial came on, the evidence against him was as positive as the nature of the crime would admit, and as fatisfactory as the law requires, and yet he escaped the halter; because he had always been confidered as a liar. When called upon to make his defence, he told the judge he was guilty, and hoped the court would shew him some mercy, especially as it was his first fault. The jury having received their charge, laid their heads together, and after confulting some time, the foreman declared the prisoner not guilty. The judge, enraged to the highest degree, asked them what they meant by acquitting a prisoner after he had confessed that he committed the crime for which he was indifted?

dicted? To this interrogation the foreman of the jury gave the following fagacious answer.

"My good lord judge, we have known this man ever fince he was born, and we know that he has always been a liar. He fays, this is his first fault, and yet there is fcarce one parish in the county from which he has not stolen a horse, and therefore as we cannot believe one word he has said, so we think it a great deal better to acquit him."

This story may in the plainest manner be applied to Mrs. Rudd, and to both the Perreaus, for all three were so accustomed to lying, that when they spoke the truth it was merely by chance or accident.

It appears that much about the time of her illness, which we shall not enquire whether it was real or pretended, Mrs. Rudd in her usual manner, told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. James Adair had proposed laying out a considerable sum of money, in order to establish him in some fort of business, and that Mr. William Adair was to surnish the money, as if sent by similar, but if Mr. James Adair should be publickly seen in affairs of that nature, it might in the end create much disturb-

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stumbled on the truth.

To convince him that she was really in earnest, she procured one hundred and sifty pounds from the amorous son of Jacob before mentioned, and told Daniel that she had received it from her uncle Stewart, to pay for the coach, with strict orders that they should live in the most elegant manner. She added at the same time, that Mr. James Adair was to pay them eight hundred pounds a year for their houshold expences, till such time as he could carry his scheme into execution, with respect to settling Daniel in business.

Now before we proceed any further, it will be necessary to observe, that Robert Perreau was present when all those salse declarations were made, and he never expressed the least objections to any of them.

This will fet the characters of two brothers in the clearest light. Daniel was known to be a man of no property; Robert was believed to be in the way of acquiring an opulent fortune; yet both were impostors, both were desperate adventurers. Had not that been the case, how could they have believed that a woman whom they knew to be a common prostitute, could by honest means procure

cure them fuch sums of money? Or hwo could they imagine that Mr. James Adair, who has been forty years in trade, who is related to some of the best families in Britain and Ireland, and whose knowledge and integrity has never yet been called in question, would dispose of his fortune in the manner here mentioned, seeing he had a son at the same time, who is an ornament to the House of Commons, and to all the courts of law and equity in Westminster Hall.

The truth is, they acted on this as on former occasions, namely, with that duplicity
and dissimulation, which seems to have
marked out every part of their character.

They knew that Mrs. Rudd was connected with Salvador, the Jew, and likewise with some others, both Jews and Gentiles; and at the same time they were not ignorant that all she had told them was false. They, however, like all needy sharpers, wanted money for the Alley, and as they doubted not but she could procure it for them; so they took no further notice of the affair; for the very evening on which she told them this false and improbable story, Mr. Robert Perreau brought his wife, and some other ladies to supper with them.

It was at this vain, gaudy, and more than infignificant nocturnal entertainment, when wife men are generally in their studies thinking of things of the utmost importance, that Mrs. Perreau, the wife of Robert, was given to understand, that Mrs. Rudd was become the wife of her brother-in-law Daniel.

It is certain, that Mrs. Perreau, the wife of Robert, was well acquainted with Daniel's living with Mrs. Rudd three years previous to this period; and it is equally certain, that she knew Mrs. Rudd had a husband then living.

How shall we account for these things? The answer is obvious; Mrs. Perreau undoubtedly loved her husband; and therefore she was willing to stretch a point in precented credulity, rather than expose his wickedness to the world.

Robert, like an artful hypocrite, had taught his wife to believe that if she would acknowledge Mrs. Rudd for the wife of his brother, in all public companies, their fortune would be made; and they would rise to all that grandeur in life which is so much sought after by poor little insignificant minds. Women will do much to oblige their husbands; and as it cannot be supposed that Mrs. Per-

reau knew any thing of stock-jobbing, so we need not be surprised to find that she complied with the whole of his request.

This is all we can fay with respect to the conduct of this lady; for as she is now lest exposed to all the hardships of an injurious world, with three children to provide, humanity will draw a vail over her failings, seeing she was inadvertently led into every thing, acted by her, inconsistant with her character; for it is a maxim in equity, where we cannot acquit we should pity.

We come now to another part of this more than intricate farce, the account of which will be read when the present generation shall cease to exist; for from the beginning to the tend it was misterious, till we have now been able to lay it open.

Some notice has already been taken of anonymous letters having been fent to Mr. Daniel Perreau, and also to Mr. James Adair. These letters which had been fent by some of Mrs. Rudd's former acquaintances, gave much offence to the delicate feelings of that lady, who could not bear to hear her character traduced, although she knew she had none to lose, nor ever had enjoyed a good one from the time she was sixteen years of age.

Ever

Ever fertile at invention, Mrs. Rudd one morning called her coach, telling Daniel, who, according to his usual custom, when he had no business to transact in the stocks, rode out, accompanied by one or two footmen in livery, that she was going to Soho Square. This was a plain intimation that she was going to wait on Mr. James Adair; and Daniel, who doubted not but she would bring him in the evening a considerable sum of money, pretended to believe every word she said.

Daniel, having finished his morning excursion, as the polite gentry call it, returned about three in the afternoon; and, having spent two hours in dressing, went to dine with his brother Robert about six in the evening, an hour when an honest man would begin to think of supper.

About eleven in the evening, Daniel returned home, when he found Mrs. Rudd at supper; and after a few fashionable compliments, she told him, that she had been with Mr. James Adair, who had treated her with every mark of respect, adding, that he had discovered that the author of the anonymous letters, which had created so much mischief, was no other than Mr. Robert Adair, surgeon general to the army, and who married.

married the lister of the late earl of Albe-

It was not consistent with the plan of deceit and mystery of juggling, by which the two brothers had resolved to regulate their conduct, that any questions should be asked of our heroine. She therefore in the course of her narrative, told Daniel, that Mr. Robert Adair, the surgeon, had always been her most inveterate enemy, and as he found that no notice had been taken of his letters, he had resolved to declare himself the author.

This was such a story that even a schoolboy of fourteen would have laughed at, and exet the two brothers when they met next day at dinner, told Mrs. Raidd, that they believed the whole to be true; from which circumstance we may conclude, that their whole lives was one continued act of deceit: but the reasons are obvious; gaming knows no end: and although the person who deals in the purchase of any thing, on speculation, must be lost to every sense of virtue, yet as desperate diseases require desperate remedies, so they were willing to hazard the last stake, rather than lose fight of the beloved object, namely, an immense fortune by a luck stroke in the Alley, at the expence of adventurers equally daring and bold as themselves.

Daniel

Daniel Perreau advised Mrs. Rudd to have no further connections with Mr. Robert Adair, for although he knew that the character of that gentleman was equal to that of any commoner in England, yet he joined with Mrs. Rudd in abusing him as a designing person, who sought to injure a virtuous lady.

Strange that a gentleman of Mr. Robert Adair's character should have been traduced in this manner, but then it must be remembered, that as a person who is in danger of being drowned will catch hold of the first thing that comes to his hand, in order to save his life; so those who are in desperate circumstances, never consider the nature of the means so as the end is accomplished.

Both the brothers, namely, Robert and Daniel Perreau, every day meeting with new topics in the way of gaming, had recourse to an experiment, which shews that they were not of that class which the world commonly call fools.

Daniel told Mrs. Rudd, that he was under fo many obligations to her kinfman, Mr. James Adair, that he imagined nothing could be more proper, than for him and his brother to wait upon him, and return him their thanks for all the favours they had received, and also for his generous offers.

This was perhaps as artful a piece of villany as ever was transacted; for they knew that Mrs. Rudd had no further connections with Mr. James Adair, than as he was acquainted with Major Stewart, her grandfather. Indeed their sole intention was, that she should by a new sale of her charms raise a fresh sum from the rich Jew, who has been so often mentioned in the course of this narrative.

To their fecret intentions Mrs. Rudd, the most artful woman, perhaps, that ever lived in the world, was no stranger; and therefore she told them that Mr. James Adair had requested that they would dispense with every thing of that nature, and that Daniel should remain in his house in Pall-Mall-Court, till such time as he had made a suitable provision for him. She added, that the annual sum of eight hundred pounds should be paid them, during that time, by Mr. James Adair; and it is certain that Mrs. Rudd, in consequence of this promise, produced Daniel Perreau two hundred pounds quarterly for a considerablet ime.

Now how could a common adulteress prostitute, procure this money? I answer, it was in part of the payment she received for favours granted, and partly the money she procured on forged bonds, not without the knowledge of both the brothers.

On the present occasion we cannot help quoting the remarkable words of Pope Urban VIII. in his famous bull to Lewis XIII. of France. Let the wicked see this and fret, and let the synagogue of Satan consume away.

Lord Bacon justly observes, that the man who makes choice of solitude, must be either a saint or a devil. His Lordship's meaning is, that no person can, with any propriety, for sake the company of his fellow-creatures, unless he either finds that he can be no more serviceable to them, or that he wants to promote the destruction of some individual.

Thus we find, that in the month of September 1773, Mrs. Rudd, knowing she could not engage in new schemes, while she was continually pestered with idle visitors, pretended a slight indisposition; and, in order to recover her health, Daniel Perreau, who was no stranger to her schemes, took lodgings in Kentish Town. How such great persons, as they pretended to be, could live in Kentish Town, is not easily to be accounted for, unless we allow the old proverb to hold good, that

that necessity is the mother of invention. Then it was that Mrs. Rudd produced five hundred pounds, which she gave to Daniel Perreau, telling him, that it had been given her by Mr. James Adair, a circumstance which he knew to be false.

The more we attend to the conduct of these persons, the more we are surprised that they were not detected fooner, for they gradually proceeded from one step to another, till the reward of their crimes overtook the two brothers; while the fyren, Mrs. Rudd, is referved for another state, possibly as disgraceful as theirs. All this concealment feems to have happened through the intervention of Mr. Robert Perreau, whose character being supposed free from blemish, no person concerned had the least suspicion of his integrity. And here we are again led into a state of amazement, when we confider that this Robert Perreau, who affumed the grand, though common appellation of 'Squire, and who acquired at least one thousand pounds a year by his practice as an apothecary, should defcend to fuch mean beggarly actions as would even difgrace a Newgate bird; but then we must remember, that avarice and ambition knows no bounds, and the fool will look for the same estate in Exchange Alley, as the illustrious murderer procures in the East Indies. There 15 - is however this difference, as will appear in the sequel: the nabob hunter goes out as a military adventurer, but the stock jobber leaves his family, that he may have an opportunity of ruining them in form.

We have already endeavoured to throw some light on the character of this Mr. Robert Perreau, for in the future part of the number it will be found, that he was one of the most designing villains that ever lived, and that he made use of his brother Daniel as a dunghill, upon which he was to throw all the rubbish of his crimes; but we must now return to Mrs. Rudd's transactions, who with her thousands and ten thousands acquired by forgeries, never gave one shilling to relieve the wants of her fellow creatures.

We read of Turpin the noted highwayman, who was hanged at York 1739; that although he shot his own companion by mistake, and murdered the game keeper in Essex, yet he would often give a few shillings to the needy; but Mrs. Rudd, his younger sister in years, though much older in iniquity, could not spare any money from the expences she was obliged to lay out in order to spend the evenings with ladies; for great little people love to be along with each other. When the source dries up, the stream will soon exhaust itself in the sea to which it directs its course, and when all the sources from which the adventurer receives his money are drained, then he must have recourse to new schemes, lest poverty with all its dreadful consequences should overtake him.

Such was the case with Mr. Daniel Perreau, who having lost his last shilling in gaming, communicated his afflictions to his beloved Mrs Rudd, not doubting but her tender feelings would prompt her to relieve him; for thieves have often tender feelings, especially when they are suspended by the neck.

It is certain, that Mrs. Rudd was one of those ladies who never could be unkind to such an accomplished man as Daniel Perreau, and therefore, to make his mind easy, she told him that Mr. James Adair, in order to make a proper provision for their children, had given her orders to get a bond filled up for five thousand pounds, payable in six months after date, and in this bond, as a collateral security, his friend Mr. William Adair was to join him.

Mr. Daniel Perreau pretended to believe all the said, and happy in his own mind that he was to receive such a considerable sum of money.

ney, went to one Wilson, a scrivener near Charing Cross, and desired him to fill up the bond. This was immediately done, and hyaing given it to his dernier resort, Mrs. Rudd, she called her coach and brought it to him, executed as she said by Mr. James and Mr. William Adair, and witnessed by Mr. Arthur lones, solicitor for Mr. William Adair, and Thomas Hart, Mr. Adair's servant.

To attend these persons through all their actions in life, during the space of five years, would be more difficult than to begin a journey at the Cape of Good Hope, and travel through Africa and Asia into the deserts of Siberia.

The relations of Mrs. Rudd were endless in number, for no sooner had the discourse concerning one subsided, than ten new ones started up. Thus it happened, that soon after the bond was executed, one Mr. John Adair came to wait on Mrs. Rudd and Mr. Daniel Perreau, for it seems these two worthy personages were such, that it was an honour to be admitted into their company; and indeed it appears surther, that they wanted to make individuals believe, that every great person in the nation sought to interest them, telves in their savour.

Letters

Letters were frequently received by Mrs. Rudd from her pretended relations in Scotland, but as they always came without the post mark, she pretended that they had been enclosed in franks, signed by Lord Gurlies, now Earl of Galloway. Mr. Cairn, her cousin in Watling Street, visited her frequently at the same time, and poor innocent Mr. Daniel Perreau believed every thing, or rather he pretended to do so, all for the sake of illegot money.

How wretched must the condition of those persons be whose minds are incessantly employed in forging schemes to injure their neighbours, while they themselves live in a state of grandeur! One side is supported by a thousand more; the edge and screen of conscience is blunted; the sear of God is set at defiance; and the unhappy dissipated sinner becomes his own tormentor.

Mrs. Rudd had so long made use of the name of Mr. James Adair, that it was almost beginning to grow stale, or, to use another phrase not uncommon in London, it was worn thread bare. She was determined, however, in consequence of a sage advice which she had received from one of her uncles, a taylor in Ireland, to go stitch through with it; and therefore

Therefore she told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. James Adair had directed Mr. William Adair, his kinsman, to act as his agent in making a proper settlement on her and her children, adding at the same time, that Mr. James Adair's reasons were, that he did so in order to preserve the peace of his family, and to make the virtuous Mrs. Rudd some amends for the injury that had been done her by Mr. Robert Adair.

There is no doubt but the reader has perused the History of the seven Champions of Christendom, the Arabian Nights Enteratainments, and the History of the Great Man Mountain recorded by Swift, of facetious memory, and if he has read their accounts, he must acknowledge that they are only trisses when compared with the history of the celebrated Mrs. Rudd, and the Messis. Perreau.

Strange, that Mr. James Adair should propose laying out more money in support of two common adventurers, and a no less common prostitute, than he had reserved for his own relations, particularly an amiable lady, and a son adorned with every accomplishment. Credulity itself could not have swallowed such lies. But the truth is, Mr. Daniel Perte u knew the whole to be a falsehood; but as he thought it would procure him some money,

money, so he never called in question one word she faid.

Having traced this artful woman, and her no less artful contrivers, so far, we should now bring them down to the beginning of the year 1774; when our celebrated heroine was delivered of a daughter; and soon after she was restored to her former health, she produced a letter from Mr. William Adair, requesting the worthy Mr. Daniel Perreau to take his dearly-beloved enamorato into the country.

Fresh air is certainly beneficial to persons in a bad state of health; but this is not all; for persons who want to contrive new schemes, ought always to go for a little time into the country. The noise and hurry of the town leads off the mind of the student from attending to things of an important nature; and the same was the case with Mrs. Rudd; she naturally imagined that had she not retired into the country for some time, she would not be able to forge some new schemes, because she would be continually pestered with visits.

An elegant house was now taken for our heroine and her paramour. Servants in rich liveries were hired, and Mr. Daniel Perreau was represented in the country as a man of good

good fortune, who had come out to spend a few weeks with his lady for the benefit of her precious health. Undoubtedly her health was precious, for had she died at that time, there is reason to believe the Messrs. Perreau would have slipped through the halter, and disappointed the hangman of his fees. Had she died at this time, the fine house in Harley-street would never have been purchased, nor would the arguments made use of by her learned Counsel, been entered in the year books.

It was about the beginning of May this year (1774) that our adventurers went into the country, and after they had been there a few weeks, Mrs. Rudd told Daniel Perreau and his brother Robert, that Mr. James and Mr. William Adair had proposed to set them both up in the banking business, in which they were to acquire a fortune equal to that of the celebrated Fordyce. But this was not all, for as it Daniel had not told lies enough already, he was to be made a Member of the House of Commons, where there was no doubt but he would make a most shining figure.

Mrs. Rudd, she gave Mr. Daniel Perreau.

2001. which she said was a present from Mr.

William

William Adair; in order to encrease their sideboard of plate; and these trisles were accordingly purchased. Sideboard of plate for a needy sharper! Yes; and sharpers will always imitate the conduct of their betters.

So might a plough-boy climb a tree, When Cræsus mounts his throne, And each looks back, surpriz'd to see How tall his Shadow's grown.

Sideboard of plate! yes, or the ladies who came to visit would not have been entertained in a proper manner, consistent with the respect owing to the silk gowns which had not been paid for in Tavistock Street.

Confistent with the whole of Mrs. Rudd's conduct, she was obliged daily to invent new lies, in order to keep up some appearance of dignity; and her tales were swallowed by Mr. Robert and Mr. Daniel Perreau, with the same avidity as a smith gulps down a taylor's news.

One evening, while Mr. Robert Perreau and his wife, with five or fix ladies, alias kept mistresses, and as many debauchees were at supper, at the country-house, to which they had gone on a party of pleasure, Mrs. Rudd told the whole company, that it was the express

press orders of Mr. William Adair, that they should not remove from their house in Pall-Mall court, till he had settled every thing, so as to make a proper provision for them.

All the company pretended to believe the tale, and yet all the company knew it to be a falshood; and this may serve to shew, that friendship contracted by wicked persons of either sex, is of no longer duration than the solidity of ice when laid before a scorching fire.

Soon after this nocturnal entertainment, or rather scene of dissipation, where nothing was to be heard but the reperitions of dreams of imaginary happiness,

Mrs. Rudd finding her beloved Mr. Daniel Perreau, and his brother Robert, were once more short of money, in consequence of their desperate adventures in Exchange-Alley, produced a letter, which, she said, was written by Mr. William Adair, intimating, that he wanted to borrow a sum of money in the most private manner.

This was a very wary precaution, for as Mr. William Adair was a man of property, and in no want of money, it would have appeared

peared rather extraordinary that he should borrow money, knowing he had more in the public funds, than he knew how to use to any beneficial purpose.

To this may be added, that Mr. William Adair, was to fettle Mr. Daniel Perreau in the banking business, and he choose to keep that part of his kindness concealed as long as possible, lest he should have been ridiculed by his friends, for shewing such favours to persons with whom he had not the least connections.

The letter which Mrs. Rudd produced under the fignature of Mr. William Adair, was to the following import.

He wanted to borrow a sum of money upon bond, but it was to be obtained from such persons only, as would never make the transaction public, and therefore, our more than worthy Daniel Perreau, with the consent of his brother Robert, or rather by his advice, employed Wilson, the scrivener, already mentioned, to fill up two bonds, the one for four thousand pounds, and the other for three thousand, two hundred, and sixty.

These bonds Mrs. Rudd put into her pocket, with the same facility as ever she did five guineas guineas from a cull, and next day she went abroad in her chariot in order to have them duly executed by Mr. William Adair.

While the was employed in this important business, Mr. Daniel Perreau was taking his usual ride into the country, accompanied by two footmen in livery, in order to create a stomach for dinner; for gentlemen and ladies never know the use of victuals till they come to dine on bread and water in the cells of Newgate.

In the evening, when Mrs. Rudd returned home from the bagnio, where she had fpent great part of the day with Mr. Salvador the Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile; she pulled the bonds out of her pocket, and told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. William Adair had not only figned them, but that he defired money should immediately be raifed upon them.

Not more welcome is a refreshing shower in April; a stream of water to the fatigued Arabian, or the wind which waftes from the coasts of India the sailor who has been two or three years absent from his wife; not more welcome, I say, in their ordinary return, than this declaration of Mrs. Rudd to

Mr. Daniel Perreau: the evening was spent in festivity, and nothing but mirth was to be seen on both their countenances. Mrs. Rudd was pleased because she thought she had it in her power to carry on her schemes of deception; and Mr. Daniel Perreau, that in consequence of the money arising from so ged bonds, he and his brother would be able to retrieve their credit in Exchange Alley. Both went to bed in a seemingly contented manner, but at the same time both laboured under the agonizing pains of a guilty conscience.

It was necessary, however, consistent with their pride and their duplicity, to go through with the whole scheme; and therefore, when the morning came, and Phœbus had darted his enlivening rays, Mr. Daniel Perreau parted from the bed of his dear innamorato to visit his brother, who waited for him with the utmost impatience.

When he arrived at his brother's house in Golden Square, every thing was ready for breakfast in the most elegant taste; and when that more than tristing repast was over, Daniel having called his brother aside, told him that he had got a couple of forged bonds in his pocket, upon which they were to raise money.

K

If a physician was to prescribe one ounce, instead of three grains of antimony to a patient, the apothecary would shudder back at the thoughts of administring what he knew would deprive his fellow creature of life; but although an apoth cary might do so, and at the same time shelter himself under the prescription made out by the physician, yet no excuse can be made for those men, who, well acquainted with the laws of their country, will venture to trample upon those which are of a most sacred nature.

The truth is, no sooner had Daniel Perreau produced the bonds which he knew were forged, than his brother Robert, who went hand in hand with him in all his iniquitous schemes, took them from him, and raised about fix thousand pounds upon them from one Mr. Mills, a banker in the city.

The reader will naturally be led to enquire in what manner these such as of money, so fraudulently obtained, was laid out. The answer is obvious; part of it was given to Mis. Rudd, to purchase new jewels to decorate her person; some was laid out in the payment of the "virtuous" Mr. Robert Perreau's debt; but the greatest part was spent in stock-jobbing in Exchange Alley, where new losses daily took place, and fresh iniquity

quity was requisite in order to make them good, lest the characters of our adventurers should have been injured; for Mr. Robert Perreau was determined to die with a good character, although he knew that, consistent with the evidence of his own conscience, he had none to lose.

There is a remarkable expression made use of by Epictetus, the most wife of all-tie heathen philosophers, namely, That those who repine at the dispensations of Divine Providence, and complain of that station in which it has pleased God to place them, will find themselves struggling with an everlasting chain. which never can be broken. In the fame manner Mr. Robert Perreau could not give up the hopes of acquiring a Nabob's fortune in Exchange Alley, and therefore he was cortinually, in consequence of fresh hopes, soliciting his brother to put his innamorato, Mrs. Rudd, upon the practice of more dangerous schemes than ever she had hitherto practifed. The truth is, Fobert was dispirited, but his circumstances not being known to the world, he, like a genuine hypocrite, fought to procure and preferve the character of an honest man.

It was therefore necessary that Mrs. Rudd, whose genius was ever fertile, should be em-

ployed to procure some more money on andther forged bond, and the intimation was no fooner given her, than the complied with it, Hill taking care to make Daniel Perreau, who, with his brother Robert, were two of the most abandoned villains that ever lived in the world, believe, that she obtained the money in a just and equitable manner. She had for a long time made fo free with the name of Mr. James Adair, that the was obliged to shift the scene, by changing it to that of his kinfman William; but as nothing lasts for ever, that name was even become al nost as much hackneyed as the other; for all the presended promises made to her and her paramour fill remained in petto, fo that the was for some time reduced to a fad dilemma in what manner to act, fo as to carry on her intrigues with greater facility, and impose upon two men who had already deceived every person within the circle of their acquaintance.

Mrs. Rudd, in the course of her conversation with Mr. Robert Perreau, learned that he had long attended, in the way of his profession, the family of Sir Thomas Frankland, an admiral in the navy, and at present member of parliament for Thirsk, in Yorkshire. By a few insinuating questions, which Mr. Robert Perreau had no objection to answer, she found that Sir Thomas was a man of a plentiful fortune, and that he often lent money on common interest to those who could give proper security for the payment—a circumstance so necessary in a mercantile country, that none but madmen or villains will resuse to comply with it.

It is certain, however, that those who deal' much in lending money are often deceived, and possibly for this plain reason, that they never imagine any person to be vicious, till they really find he is so; nor does it ever enter into their minds that men would subject themselves to such legal obligations, as they knew would never be in their power to comply with, unless they were the most abandoned of all rascals who ever yet lived in the world.

Those who wish well to the interests of their fellow-subjects, will pay a proper degree of regard to such brave men as have ventured their lives, and suffered the greatest hardships, in order to procure that independence which is the glory of Britain; and the envy of all the nations on the continent of Europe.

Sensible men will always be convinced; that those who serve their king and country, K. 3.

notwithstanding the many dangers to which they are constantly exposed, and the numberless hardships they suffer, yet seldom receive an adequate recompence, but are often left to spend the remainder of their days in penury and indigence.

If it should happen that some prize is acquired, as in the case of Lord Anson, yet it is well known, that many of those who reap the benefit of it, squander the whole away, as if it had been procured without either toil, labour, or fatigue. But still there are some sensible, thinking persons in the world, who know the proper use of money, and these may be found in all stations.

Sir Thomas Frankland was, from his most early youth, designed for the service of his country in the Royal Navy. It could not be from motives of avarice that his parents brought him up for that employment, for he was by birth entitled to a large family estate, upon which he might have lived in affluence, had not his soul been superior to meanness, or had he not thought that it was much more glorious to undergo hardships in the service of his country, than to remain in a state of indolence at home.

Stimulated by such noble, difinterested motives, he entered into the navy while he was only a youth, and by merit he role from one degree of preferment to another, till at last he was ranked among the number of admirals, to which his name added a new lustre.

This gentleman was one of those who conadered that prudence, in the use of riches, was as great a virtue in the enjoyment, as glory was in the pursuit; and therefore, when the last peace was concluded, like Cincinnatus the Roman dictator, he retired from the noise of war, and lived in an humble station.

As he had acquired some money, prudence dictated to him to lay it out in the best manner, and therefore, acting in conformity to the laws of England, he lent several sums upon common interest, without so much as demanding a premium. For this humane part of his conduct, he has been called a common usurer, but with what propriety the reader is lest to judge.

It is well known that the merchant often fells his goods at cent. per cent profit, and yet he is never called in question for that part of his conduct; but if the same merchant, in order to support his credit, should have occasion.

occasion to borrow one thousand pounds in order to make good a payment to his creditor, he calls the person an usurer, who takes five per cent. interest from him, although he knows the money was advanced to serve him in his distress. Such is the nature of lending money; and this may serve to shew, that all the accusations thrown out in the most illiberal manner against Sir Thomas Frank-land, are utterly void of any foundation in truth.

Sir Thomas Frankland had no suspicions of the horrid schemes that were hatching to injure him and his family; for the man of integrity considers every person as acting from motives of virtue, nor does he imagine eviluil guilt transpires: but no human prudence can secure the most virtuous against the designs of sharpers, who, like the devil, that grand adversary of mankind, are continually going about, seeking whom they may or can find to deceive:

From a variety of circumstances it appears that Mrs. Rudd kept in her pocket-book a list of all the gentlemen of property, who had the least connexion with Mr. William and Mr. James Adair, and amongst these was Sir Thomas Frankland.

north 35%

As Sir Thomas had procured a plentiful fortune in the service of his country, which, joined to a parernal estate, he sought to lay out in the best manner, Mrs. Rudd cast her eyes upon him, as one upon whom she might, under the specious pretence of Mr. William Adair's manual, cheat out of at least a few thousands, in order to support the credit of the two brothers in Exchange Alley.

According to this hopeful resolution, Mrs. Rudd produced a bond, which she said had been granted by Sir Thomas Frankland to. Mr. William Adair for four thousand pounds, upon which Mr. Robert Perreau, the virtuous apothecary, raised the whole sum; for who would dispute the credit of Sir Thomas Frankland and Mr. William Adair, especially as the bond had been tendered by Mr. Robert Perreau, whose character was not then properly known.

The greatest part of this sum, which the reader will consider as far from being trisling, was either spent in Exchange Alley, or squandered away in elegant entertainments, unnecessary furniture, gaudy dresses, and rich liveries.

This happened about the month of July 1774, and as new wants succeeded, Mr. Robert

bert Perreau the apothecary had recourse to a scheme, which shews him the most abandoned villain. He procured a bond to be forged in the name of Mr. William Adair for four thousand pounds, which he carried to the Rev. Dr. Crane in Westminster, telling the good man at the same time, that Mr. William Adair was his particular friend, and that he had great connexions with every one of the family, particularly Mr. James Adair of Soho square.

Dr. Crane had not so much money in his possession at the time, but, rather than disoblige Mr. William Adair, or disappoint Mr. Robert Perreau, of whose guilt he had not the least suspicion, he went into the city, and sold out as much stock as produced the sum; and no sooner had Mr. Robert Perreau received the money, than he deposited a great part of it in the hands of a broker, in order to buy in new stock on speculation. The remainder was divided between himself and his brother; and there being some balance in the broker's hands, Mr. Robert Perreau took it up a sew weeks before the sorgeries were discovered.

It was on this money that Mr. Robert Perreau supported himself while he was in prison; for it is well known, that notwithstanding standing the grand and elegant appearance he made, yet his credit was so far sunk, that not a single individual would have lent him sifty pounds without proper security, unless it was such persons as consided in his integrity, and had not had a proper opportunity of enquiring into the nature of his circumstances, he being reputed a man of honour, and in possession of an ample fortune.

In the visions of the prophet Ezekiel, the angel told that celebrated person, that if he would attend him a little longer, he would shew him still greater abominations; and in the same manner we may tell our readers, that the farther we proceed in our narrative, the more odious will the characters of the two brothers and Mrs. Rudd appear.

Mr. Robert Perreau put on a look of fancnity, even while he knew that his family was supported by the profits arising from forged bonds. Mr. Daniel Perreau was a needy sharper, who had nothing in the world to procure him a meal of victuals, besides what he got by the most mean, beggarly tricks; and Mrs. Rudd, ever alert in executing such schemes as had been formed by the two brothers, became the cat's paw of each, and assisted them in all their difficulties.

SPENIE BUILD STREET

2 Transfer and the

Soon after the three thousand pounds had been procured on a forged bond from Dr. Crane, Mrs. Rudd told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that they were not for the future to expect the payment of the eight hundred pourds a year which Mr. James Adair had promised them. A fatal stroke indeed and the more fatal, because Mr. Robert Perreau had at that time lost a condiserable sum of money in Exchange-Alley, and which he doubted not but Mrs. Rudd would enable him, by her ingenuity, to repay, lest he should forfeit the title of a "man of honour."

Has the reader ever been in company with an infurance-broker, when the news arrived of a ship being cast away at sea? Has he fpent an evening with an alderman whose banker had failed? Or has he even drank a cool tankard with a pawnbroker, after the fons of Jacob have paid him a friendly visit, in the same manner as their ancestors did to the Egyptians of old, when they stole their most valuable effects? If he has been present at any of the above interviews, he will be able to form some notion of what Mr. Robert and Mr. Daniel Perreau felt on this memorable occasion. The triumvirate were on the point of going to loggerheads, but Mrs. Rudd was one of those women who only torment their lovers, in order to make them greater Naves

flaves for the future; and her conduct on this occasion puts us in mind of the following anecdote:

When the great Lord Talbot was chancellor of England, the vicar of a rich living died, and it being in the gift of the crown, many applications were made to his lordfhip for it. At last a young gentleman was fixed on, and a day appointed for his receiving a presentation. In the mean time a poor curate, who had discharged the duty of the incumbent upwards of twenty years, waited upon the chancellor, and begged that his lordship would intercede with the new vicar to contimue him in the curacy, which was no more than thirty pounds a year, although the living was upwards of five hundred. The chancellor told the curate, that he would speak to the vicar in his favour, and he might depend that nothing should be wanting, on his part, to ferve him, defiring him to call the next morning for an answer.

In the evening the vicar came, according to order, to wait on the chancellor for his presentation to the living; and Lord Talbot told him that he had a favour to ask, namely, that he would continue the old curate, and instead of thirty, allow him forty pounds a year.

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The young clergyman answered, "That he was sorry he could not comply with his lordship's request, because he had promised the curacy to another." "Well, said the Chancellor, since you have given away the curacy before you was in possession of the living, I am your very humble servant;" and saying so went out of the room, without taking any further notice of the affair.

Next morning the curate came according to appointment, and asked the Chancellor whether he had succeeded in his favour with the vicar. Lord Talbot coolly answered, "That he could not prevail upon the vicar to grant him the curacy;" upon which the poor clergyman, who had a large family of children, turned pale, and fainted away.

Being brought to the proper use of his senses, and the exercise of his reason, the Chancellor, with all the good nature imaginable, told him, "that although it was not in his power to procure him the curacy, yet the living was at his service, if he thought proper to accept of it."

Compression and the first that the except of

There is no doubt but the curate was agreeably surprized, and this leads us back to the adventures of Mrs. Rudd.

While Mr. Robert Perreau was beginning to fear that his gallipots would foon be empty, and his brother that he would never obtain a feat in parliament, Mrs. Rudd, who was all good nature, did not leave them a moment in fuspence, but told them, that inftead of eight hundred pounds a year, which had been allowed her by Mr. James Adair, Mr. William Adair was to give her twelve hundred pounds a year for houshold expences, to which was to be added, three hundred pounds to purchase cloaths for the children.

She told them, that Mr. William Adair, a gentleman whom neither of the brothers had ever feen, had vested in the public sunds thirty thousand pounds to set them up in the banking business, and that this money was the interest arising from it; for neither Mr. James nor Mr. William Adair thought proper to advance the principal, till they had settled every thing so as to promote the interest of dear Mrs. Rudd, or, in other words, to neglect the duty they owed to their own relations, and heap their favours upon a common prostitute, and two needy sharpers.

While this scene of iniquity was transacting, the brothers, like true hypocrites, in order to obtain more money, often wished, and as often requested that Mrs. Rudd would L 2 indulge indulge them with an interview with either Mr. William or Mr. James Adair. Not that they wanted to fee those gentlemen, but merely that in consequence of their request, Mrs. Rudd might raise fresh sums on new bonds. Her answer was, that her friends could not, consistent with the plan they had laid down, admit them to an interview, till every thing was settled which they had projected in their favour; and they, like arrant villains, pretended to believe all she said.

While our adventurers were in the country, Mr. Daniel Perreau came often to town, in order to consult with his brother Robert concerning the situation of affairs in Exchange Alley; for it seems nothing was to bring them to a sense of duty, till it was too late to practise it.

With respect to Mrs. Rudd, she did not spend her time in idleness; and it may be justly said of her, that she spent as much time in studying the art of cheating, as ever Archimedes did in solving the samous problems of Euclid.

One evening, when Mr. Daniel Perreau returned home, and an elegant supper had been dressed, she shewed her paramour a letter, signed "William Adair," the contents of which were to the following import, namely, that Daniel should make choice of a house somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, which house he was to purchase, so as the sum did not exceed two thousand six hundred pounds; and this sum Mr. Adair was to surnish without any valuable consideration.

ond-walls along at lens as an

There is no doubt but Mr. Daniel Perreau knew the letter to be forged; but as he knew that Mrs. Rudd had often raised him considerable sums partly on forged bonds, and partly by the assistance of this son of. Jacob already mentioned, so he doubted not but she would go through with the whole. scheme of purchasing the house.

In consequence of the opinion he had formed of her art and ingenuity, he came often to London, and having made several enquiries among the builders, he found that the sum of two thousand six hundred pounds would not purchase a house sit for the reception of the elegant Mrs. Rudd, for had it not been something above the common rank, it might have given great offence to here delicate seelings."

This was a fad misfortune, indeed; but great minds are seldom affected with trifles;

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disappointments make them more eager in their pursuits than ever, and one lie succeeds another, till a fabrick of iniquity has been crecked, which, in the end, generally tumbles down; and buries the founder in the ruins.

Accordingly Mrs. Rudd produced a fecond letter figned "William Adair," desiring Mr. Daniel Perreau to apply to one Mr. Calloris, who was then finishing a house in Harley Street, and he was to purchase it from him for the sum of four thousand pounds.

To make good her story, as, like all common prostitutes, she was ever fertile at invention, she went often to town, under pretence of consulting with Mr. William Adair, whose whole fortune was to be thrown away upon a whote and a sharper; but in reality she only went to consult with Salvadore, the rich son of Jacob, and to bestow on him a few favours to keep him in good humour, so as to be ready to assist her on any future occasion.

One evening she returned home in the coach very much fatigued, and after supper she presented Mr. Daniel Perreau with a letter, signed "William Adair," inclosing a draft on Mr. Crosts, in Pall-Mall, for no less a sum than nineteen thousand pounds, payable

payable one month after date; and this enormous fum was part of the money which Mr. Adair was to advance; in order to fet the two brothers up in the banking business. She added, that the draught was not to be presented till near the time it became due, because Mr. Adair was then gone for a few weeks into the country.

Now, will any reasonable man, endowed with common fense, believe that Mr. William Adair, a gentleman who had long acted as an agent for the army, and was well acquainted with the value of money, would give a draft for nineteen thousand pounds, payable to one whom he had never feen, and who was at that time living in a state of adultry with the wife of a poor lieutenant in the army? No: Credulity itself would reject it. And further, had Mr. Daniel Perreau been an honest man, as he pretended on his trial, would he not have gone to Mr. Crofts, unknown to Mrs. Rudd, and shewed him the draught, so that he might have discovered where the fallhood lay? The truth is, he knew the whole to be a forgery, but he kept the draft in order to shew it in Exchange Alley, as a fort of fecurity for the payment of fuch stock as he should purchase.

When the time was near expiring that the draft should be paid, Mrs. Rudd produced another letter, figned "William Adair," defiring that it might be returned, he having fomething much more important for them in view.

This was no other than what was confishent with the whole of Mrs. Rudd's conduct, and what neither of the brothers were strangers to. She told him, that Mr. William Adair had purchased for Mr. Daniel Perreau an estate in the county of Sussolk, for the sum of thirteen thousand pounds; that the name of it was Worthling Manor, and that it was to qualify him for a sea: in the House of Commons.

From what is here faid, one would naturally imagine, that had what Mrs. Rudd afferted been truth, the whole family of Adair had forgot the duty they owed to their own relations, and that they were entirely taken up in projecting schemes to support a harlot and her cull in grandeur; nay, even to rank them on the same sooting with the sons of peers of the realm, who cannot rise to any higher dignity in the senate, than that of members of the House of Commons.

Mrs. Rudd, with her usual ingenuity, bestowed a most expressive and significant name
on manor, namely, "Worthling;" for certainly that estate should have some worth in
it, which is to be bestowed upon the most
worthless of all wretches. Indeed, we need
not be surprized at this fine name, for those
who can make estates which never existed,
may, and have a right to bestow upon them
what names they please.

This affair of the manor being amicably settled, and the draft for the nineteen thousand pounds returned, another letter was produced as from Mr. William Adair to Mr. Daniel Perreau, in which he was given to understand, that he was to be set up in the banking business in Pall-Mall, and not in Lombard-Street, lest the gross air of the city should have injured the health of the "virtuous" Mrs. Rudd, who, on account of her "tender feelings" and "delicate sentiments," must have every care taken of her.

Mr. James Adair, according to her account, had so much fortitude, that he could have submitted to bury his only son, who is an ornament to his country; and he could have, with resignation, beheld his warehouse in slames; and Mr. William Adair would have submitted to the loss of his whole for-

tune, so as the "valuable" life of Mrs. Rudd was preserved, and no injury done to the delicacy of her constitution.

With respect to the banking affair, it was to be settled as soon as possible; Robert was to demolish his gallipots, and be taken in as a partner; Daniel was to have a seat in parliament; and, as if that had not been enough, he was to be created a baronet.

Mrs. Rudd never did things by halves; she was as liberal in her promises as a statesman; and Daniel, poor creature! who pretended to believe all she said, although he knew it to be false, in the true stile of a hypocrite, implored a thousand blessings on Mr. Adair.

Acceptance of the pate of the winds and the

Towards the latter end of September 1774, Mr. Daniel Perreau received another letter from Mr. William Adair, pressing him to bring the "dear creature" Mrs. Rudd, to town, lest her health should be injured: and the dissolution of parliament taking place foon after, Mrs. Rudd produced another letter, signed "William Adair," and directed to Mr. Daniel Perreau, telling him that he was going down to Hinchinbroke Castle to settle with Lord Sandwich for the town of Huntingdon, which corporation Daniel was

to represent in parliament, Lord Sandwich's interest being strong there.

That Lord Sandwich's interest is strong in the county of Huntingdon, there can be no reason to doubt; but that a nobleman of his rank, insluence, and connexions, should set up a needy adventurer to represent the town for which his own son was a candidate, is what none but a fool will believe. The truth is, Daniel Perreau pretended to believe the whole of this marvellous story, although he knew it would be soon contradicted; and his reasons were, he had still some hopes that Mrs. Rudd would raise him and his brother fresh sums to game with in Exchange Alley.

Accordingly it happened just as might have been expected, for within a few weeks after the receipt of the last letter, another was produced, wherein Mr. William Adair tells Mr. Daniel Perreau, that he could not prevail on Lord Sandwich to give him his interest, because he had previously promised it to another.

Mr. Daniel Perreau, however, was not to be left in a state of despair, for as there were many boroughs in the west of England, interest was to be made to get him returned forone of them, and then his patent of baronet was to be made out in the common form. But there was still one requisite wanting, namely, money; for without that necessary article in commerce, it is extremely difficult to go to market; and if ever seats in parliament are purchased, it cannot well be done on credit.

To obviate this difficulty, which was not a small one, the brains of Mrs. Rudd went once more to work, nor was it long before she projected a scheme worthy of herself, and every way agreeable to the inclinations of both the brothers, who had recently met with some capital losses in the Alley.

She produced another letter from Mr. William Adair, wherein Daniel was given to understand, that the money allotted for the banking business could not be touched, but that he might get a bond filled up for three thousand one hundred pounds, which was to be executed, and money raised upon it.

Mr. Daniel Perreau got the bond filled up, and Mrs. Rudd, as she pretended, carried it to Mr. William Adair, and brought it back duly executed, or nather with a forged signature, for Mr. Adair knew nothing of it. Both the brothers endeavoured to raise three thousand

thousand pounds upon this bond, but as the signature was doubted, they were obliged to return it to Mrs. Rudd, who, under pretence of carrying it to Mr. Adair, consigned it to the sames.

It has been already observed, that this money was to be raised in order to bribe the electors of a borough; but as those electors had some remains of honour and conscience, so they gave their votes to a man of integrity, without so much as suffering our adventurer to become a candidate.

Having failed in this scheme, which the reader, when he considers every thing, will acknowledge to have been an artful one, another letter was produced from Mr. William Adair, desiring Mr. Daniel Perreau to treat with a gentleman in Pall-Mall for a house, which was to be fitted up in a proper manner, in order to carry on the banking business. Accordingly an agent was employed for that purpose, who brought his answers to Mrs. Rudd; but she told Daniel, that neither Mr. William Adair, nor any of the rest of her friends, would comply with the conditions.

To keep Mr. Robert Perreau in good humour, he was told by Mrs. Rudd, that Mr. William William Adair was determined to promote the interests of his family, and that a present of five hundred pounds was to be given to his youngest child, to buy her a few trinkets, for no other reason but that of our celebrated heroine having left her husband, and gone to live in adultery with a sharper.

The banking business was not to be lost fight of; for notwithstanding all the difficulties that had been started, an elegant house was to be taken in Pall-Mall, and a third person, a gentleman well known in the city, was to be added as a partner.

What a good benevolent man was Mr. William Adair! What a fine woman was Mrs. Rudd! How happy to have fuch a kinfman!

In treating of the actions of these three persons, the reader may possibly consider the author as too severe; but to persons of such sentiments, I would propose the following questions: Can any species of satire be too severe against those who, during the greatest part of their lives, have lived and supported themselves in grandeur, by injuring their fellow-creatures? When men have been punished for their crimes by the judgment of the law, should not those crimes be laid open

open to succeeding ages, that youth may be upon their guard, and take an example by their sall? When an inhuman deceitful monster of iniquity, with the name and figure of a woman, has, by a quibble in law, escaped the gallows, which was as much her birthright as the crown of Great-Britain is that of the heir-apparent, ought not her crimes to be exposed to public view, that the vitious of both sexes may be upon their guard? And here I may add, in the words of the poet:

You ask what provocation I have had? The strong antipathy to good and had.

From the latter end of September till the middle of November, the house of Mr. Daniel Perreau, in Pall-Mall Court, had rather the appearance of a palace, than the residence of a private gentleman: Robert Perreau in his chariot; a score of profligate military officers; the same number of well-dressed sharpers, with an equal number of kept mistresses, came every day to dinner.

The side-board of plate made a most splendid appearance to little minds; scandal was dealt about in wholesale; characters were taken to pieces; Daniel was considered as a baronet already; the banking house was sup-M 2 posed posed to be nearly finished, and in that celebrated house were the kept mistresses to deposit the price of those favours they had bestowed on their culls.

As we doubt not but, the vicious of every denomination will read this narrative. So we may naturally conclude, that fuch perfons are no strangers to the Pilgrims Progress, written by the poor ____ John Bunyan. In that celebrated original Work, we have a fine imaginary description of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and of the Pilgrims journey through it. At one time he is on a precipice ready to fall into a bottomless abyle; at another a devil opposes him with a flaming dart in his hand, and every moment the poor -pilgrins danger rifes to fuch a height that we feel for him, and earnelly wish him out of his mifery, But then it is necessary to remark, that the Pilgrim is represented as flying or travelling from fin, to feek for peace and happiness, in consequence of having performed every religious duty, and avoided those fins which must ever give offence to the divine being, and bring down the vengeance of heaven.

It was different however with respect to Messirs. Ferreau and Mrs. Rudd, for the Pilgrim's journey led him to happiness, whereas their's

their's was the high way to misery and destruction. The vengeance of offended laws has already overtaken the two brothers; and as for Mrs. Rudd, there is no doubt but she is reserved for something of a similar nature; her inginuity may direct her to commit new crimes, the same consequences may follow, or like Jane Shore, once as celebrated, but much more humane than herself, she may finish her life begging for a morsel of bread at the end of a dirty alley.

The two brothers, with Mrs. Rudd, were during the latter end of the year 1774, literally in the valley of the shadow of death. They had previously trampled upon every moral obligation; they had lived four years by cheating, under the mask of opulence; they had still supported their credit with the public in general, and their success, from time to time, encouraged them to venture upon still more dangerous experiments.

Money was again wanted, and there was a necessity for having it, lest our adventurers should have been obliged to waddle out of the Alley as lame ducks, and the tender feelings of Mrs. Rudd been injured.

To prevent all those dreadful evils, Mrs.
Rudd brought Mr. Robert Perreau a letter,
M 3 figned

figned William Adair, desiring him to borrow from Sir Thomas Frankland, the sum of five thousand pounds upon bond; four thousand of which was to pay for the grand house in Harley-street, and the rest was to purchase some new jewels for our worthy heroine.

Robert was well convinced in his own mind that the letter was forged; he knew that no man of common fense would have given his credit to a common proflitute for the sum of sive thousand pounds; but he, as well as his brother wanted the money. Eager to make a new figure in Exchange Alley, and rub off some old scores, he wrote to Sir Thomas Frankland, then in Yorkshire, who, without the least suspicion of deceit, sent by the return of the post, an order for Robert Perreau to carry Mr. William Adair's bond to an' eminent banker in Lombard-street, who would advance him, upon it, what was reasonable.

This was good news indeed to two needy adventurerers, and a common profitute, who had by her villainous tricks, wearied the fons of Jacob out of all forts of patience, and left fome of them as thread bare as their fore-fathers of old were when they arrived at the city of Jericho, after they had been forty years in the wilderness.

Accordingly

Accordingly the carried the bond, as the faid, to Mr. William Adair, who figned and executed it: after which our worthy lady returned home in her coach, and found the two brothers waiting for her with the utmost impatience.

As it was now too late to go to the banker's with this precious bond, the company fat down to an elegant dinner, and the evening was spent in the usual manner; namely with kept mistresses, sharpers, gamesters, common prostitutes and all the dregs of the town. The conversation was such as might have been expected, and nothing was to be heard but remarks on the dresses of the ladies, and an account of the splendid figure Mr. Daniel Perreau was to make when created a baronet, and introduced to a seat in the House of Commons.

Quevedo in his visions of hell, has a pretty observation which I think will generally hold good in common, and experience has established its credit. That humorous author tells us, that whatever our minds are engaged in during the day, we dream of them at night.

by the greatest peers and occyclics in britain

Now, although our company retired to their respective places of abode, at the fashionable

mionable hour of three in the morning, yet we cannot fay what they dreamed of during the short time allotted for sleep; we may however form a propable conjecture Mr. Robert Perreau dreamed, that in a short time all his galley pots would be fent in dung carts to the brick fields near Islington, while he himself would be advanced in state, to ride in a coach and fix with an Efquire to his name, and a flambeaux to gather fools around him. Mr. Daniel Perreau dreamed, that he was in the drawing room of St. James's, attended by all the nobility of the name of Stewart, in consequence of his living in adultery with a common proftitute, who faid she was allied to the royal family.

But the most curious dream of all, was that of Mrs. Rudd, who imagined that she was feated on an elevated throne, furrounded by the greatest peers and peeresses in Britain; that every person was assiduous in his attenance upon her-" Lady Perreau's fervants! Lady Perreau's servants!"

The nobility forgot that the king was prefent, fo much were they captivated by the charms of this fyren in human shape; and the king forgot the cares of government, that he might have an opportunity of beholding refeeding places of abode, at the fain what an elegant manner the French valet had dreffed her hair.

Now allowing all these dreams to have taken place in the manner here requested, there is nothing at all extraordinary in them; for although Robert Perreau did not procure a coach and six, yet he was honoured with a sable vehicle which conveyed him safely to Tyburn.

Daniel it is true, was not advanced to a feat in the house of commons, a greater honour being reserved for him; namly, to stand up in the cart at Tyburn, while the hangman was dressing him, in order that he should die as a gentleman.

It was otherwise with poor good Mrs. Rudd, who instead of making such a splendid appearance at the drawing room, was honoured to appear before the King's justices at Westminster, and likewise before a Middlesex jury at the Old Bailey.

Having then, by way of rational conjecture, accounted for the manner in which these unhappy wretches spent the night, we must proceed further to the business of the next day. No sooner had the sun arisen in the morning, than Robert Perreau forgetting all his

his patients, or rather leaving them to the care of his affiftant, Mr. Cassidy, ordered his chariot to be got ready, and fet off for the banker's in Lombard Street, where he received the five thousand pounds upon the bond. There was fomething extremely mysterious in this affair, and would feem that as each of the parties dreaded the gallows, to which they had been long entitled, fo they contrived to act in such a manner, that in case of detection, any of the three might be admitted an evidence against the others. This will ap. pear the more evident, when we confider that when Robert Perreau returned with the money, he gave it to Mrs. Rudd, who, having ordered her coach, faid she would carry it to Mr. William Adair.

Now that Mr. Perreau should be a cat's paw in the whole of this iniquitous scheme, no reasonable man will believe, nor, indeed was it true, for he was well acquainted with the whole.

To carry on the deception with the better grace, Mrs. Rudd having spent the afternoon at the bagnio, with Salvador, the amorous son of Jacob, already mentioned, she returned to supper in the evening, and next morning she gave Daniel, her beloved paramour, eight hundred pounds to defray the family expen-

ces, telling him at the same time, that the remainder of the money was reserved for the purchase of the house in Harley Street.

Daniel like an artful hypocrite, pretended to believe the whole was true, and in his usual canting strain, implored a thousand blessings on the woman, who by her friends interest, had done so much for him in order to make him a gentleman.

During two or three weeks, nothing but good humour was to be met with in the family, for while money lasts afflictions are forgotten.

The evening entertainments were kept on as usual, and Mrs. Rudd having told Mr. Daniel Perreau, that Mr. William Adair wanted one hundred pounds out of the eight that had been advanced, he like a good natured creature, gave it her with without asking her any further questions.

Strange that the same gentleman, namely, Mr. William Adair, who had given his bond for five thousand pounds, to supply the wants of a couple of needy sharpers, and purchase an elegant house, for a common prostitute, should want to borrow a single hundred.

Hence was a contradiction in terms, and Mrs. Rudd, without being asked to explain it, considered herself as under an absolute necessity of accounting for this strange part of Mr. William Adair's conduct.

She told the brothers, who were often prefent when her schemes were transacted, that when she carried the five thousand pounds to Mr. William Adair, that gentleman told her, that he was obliged to keep four thousand, two hundred pounds of the money, because the house was not then compleated, and consequently he did not exactly know what sum it would amount to.

Within a few days after this affair was fettled, Mrs. Rudd told another story quite different from the last, although believed by the brothers in the same manner.

One morning having called the coach, she set out as she said to visit her generous benefactor, Mr. William Adair, and indeed when we consider every thing, we must look upon it as an act of gratitude.

Where she spent the time that day, the reader may easily guess, for besides the amorous Israelite abovementioned, she had acquired

acquired some new culls, whose characters will be laid before the reader in the subsequent part of this work.

From the bagnio she adjourned to the play to see the Beggar's Opera, but it had not that effect upon her "tender feelings" which the ingenious author intended, and which should be the end of all dramatic representations; for, as one of her own sex says, speaking of satire in comedy,

Here oft the villains conscious blush will rise, And sools become, by viewing folly, wise.

No: Mrs. Rudd was wife in her own conceit, and therefore we need not be surprized that she should still adhere to her former practices.

Having taken the same farewell of the children of Israel for one evening, which Hero did of Leander, she ordered her coach to conduct her home, where, besides her brother Robert Perreau, as she was pleased to call him, she found Daniel, her own paramour, an Irish colonel in the French service, six sharpers, six ladies of easy virtue, and sixteen common prostitutes, who called themselves cousins to single noblemen and gentlemen.

N The

The company, to use the modern phrase, became extremely brilliant; for as the eyes of a cat sparkles in the dark, so no sooner had our heroine entered the room, than her presence gave life to those whose consciences, if not assep, were struggling under the most agonizing pains.

That nothing might be wanting to keep the company in good humour, she sung them a song on the birth of the Pretender, and told them that she was the daughter of that celebrated personage, in consequence of his having an intrigue with the daughter of a nobleman while he was in Scotland; and this story, like all the others, was gulped down with the greatest avidity.

No reasonable thinking person will believe that such wretches as this company was composed of, ever knew what peace or rest means, and therefore, when they returned to their respective apartments in the evening, or rather morning, it must have been to court sleep, that they might forget their former crimes.

Nothing material happened till next morning, when Mrs. Rudd, having dressed herfelf, ordered breakfast to be ready at a quarter before twelve, and exactly one quarter of an hour before her uncle, the Irish taylor, went

went to dinner; and in the mean time she fent for Mr. Robert Perreau to come and drink a dish of chocolate with her.

Her request was immediately complied with, and finding both the brothers very serious in consequence of a fresh loss in the Alley, she, in order to comfort them, told them, that Mr. William Adair had given her the four thousand two hundred pounds, adding, that he was forry for having detained any part of it before, but that he would make an ample amends for his cruelty, by serving her on any future occasion. The greatest part of this money was immediately carried to the Alley, and, as is customary in such cases, was lost in one day, for a curse attended all their undertakings.

An eminent critic, in his review of two celebrated fermons, written by two clergymen whose sentiments were totally different from each other, takes notice that the one is all affectation and slummery, and the other hell, damnation, and the devil. It is certain, that in writing, as well as in speaking, there are many authors who can set no bounds to their passions, but are prone to run either into the one extreme or the other. The truth, however, should always appear in its native simplicity, and although a benevolent man may

fometimes, from motives of humanity, be induced to draw a veil over the imperfections, and even the vices of his fellow-creatures, yet nothing of that nature applies to the prefent case.

The two brothers have already received the just reward of their crimes, and therefore, to display their characters in the most lively colours is the duty of every member of fociety. On the other hand, Mrs. Rudd has escaped the halter; she has slipped through the hangman's singers, and being again let loose on the public, going about like the devil, seeking whom she can devour, it is necessary that the unwary should be cautioned to be on their guard against the hellish machinations of such a monster of iniquity, for whom no name can be too severe, nor any species of punishment too great.

When the reader considers these things, it is hoped he will not be too forward in besowing illiberal reslections on the author,
to as to accuse him with severity; for he
looks upon what he is now writing as a tribute due to the community, and of the utmost service to the rising generation.

We must now go on with new forgeries,

for iniquities never has an end, till the hangman has performed his duty.

The repeated losses in Exchange Alley were so numerous, that Mr. Robert Perreau was afraid he would lose his character, which, by the bye, was not worth sixpence; and Daniel was equally afraid that he should be deprived of the pleasure of riding out every morning on horseback, attended by two footmen in livery. Both brothers consulted together, and the result was, that Mrs. Rudd should be again employed to raise money on forged bonds, an art with which she was well acquainted, and to which her "worthy" associates were no strangers.

The whole plan being regularly settled according to the arts of villainy and deception, so as each party should have it in their power to keep their own necks out of the halter. While they were mutually deceiving each other, Mrs. Rudd, in her usual "humane" manner, produced a letter signed William Adair, desiring Daniel Perreau to get a bond silled up in his name for two thousand pounds, which was to be paid within a few weeks.

Dr. Brooks, a gentleman of an amiable character, and endowed with an ample fortune, was to advance this money, for it seems N 3,

rers was that of finding out who had most money in their possession, that they might come in for a share. Dr. Brooks, as a goodnatured gentleman, had often lent the brothers money before this time; a circumstance which Mrs. Rudd, with all her cunning, had not discovered; so that when she mentioned the affair to Daniel Perreau and his brother Robert, they both seemed much averse to having any thing to do with it, lest it should have blasted their own characters.

A hypocrite is never at a loss to contrive icme new scheme, in order to extricate himfelf out of any embarrassment; and therefore both the brothers told Mrs. Rudd, that they did not believe Dr. Brooks had money enough at that time in his possession to answer such a demand. This, however, was no more than a scheme of their own invention, for they knew what answer our heroine would make to their objections. She told them, that although the Doctor had not so much money at that time in his possession, yet he had a considerable number of Air bonds, and that he could have no objection against lending them on the fecurity of Mr. William Adair.

Both Daniel and Robert Perreau had for often deceived Dr. Brooks, that they did not know in what manner to conduct this affair, and therefore, with their usual cunning, they fought to be excused, desiring her at the same time to make a proper apology to a gentleman who had done so much to promote their interests, and who had advanced them considerable sums of money.

Daniel, with his usual art, made a thoufand apologies for troubling Dr. Brooks, adding, at the same time, like an artful hypocrite, that he knew not what the money was wanted for, but that Mr. William Adair had informed Mrs. Rudd it was for something of the utmost importance, or, in other words, it was to support a common prostitute, and two genteel sharpers.

Dr. Brooks happened to have as many of these bonds as amounted to fifteen hundred pounds, and in consequence of having deposited with him Mr. William Adair's bond, or rather a forged one in his name, and a note of hand from Mr. Daniel Perreau, he gave them up with the greatest chearfulness.

This was a most lucky acquisition, and Daniel having called his coach, returned with bonds

bonds to his dear innamorato Mrs. Rudd, who next day converted them into money.

According to the account written by Mr. Daniel Perreau, this money was given to Mr. William Adair; but that is a most notorious falshood, for the principal part of it was laid out in Exchange Alley, and the remainder was spent in the purchase of rich cloaths, jewels, expensive entertainments, and every thing that could contribute towards supporting a gay prostitute, under the character of a lady of quality, allied to some of the first families in the nation.

That such scenes of iniquity should be carried on so long without detection, will surprize many of our worthy innocent readers, into whose hearts deceit never entered; but let such consider, that the Divine Providence often suffers the most abandoned of all creatures to arrive at the top of the highest precipice, that their fall may be the greater, and that their disgrace may make a more lasting impression on the minds of those who in later times read an account of their actions.

It is an antient proverb, that "what is got over the devil's back, is spent under his belly;" and perhaps there never was a circumstance d

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cumstance in human life, to whom this might be so properly applied as to the two Perreaus and Mrs. Rudd; for it is here necessary to observe, that although Robert pretended to have no connexion with them, yet he was the vital principle that set all their actions in motion, and taught them to engage in the most dangerous schemes.

As the fortune-teller imposes upon the ignorant credulous girl, by first in the most artful manner sisting her secrets, and then pretending to foretell what will happen, so Robert Perreau took every opportunity of asking Mrs. Rudd a few simple questions, and at the same time gave her some sly intimations in what manner she was to act. It is true, there was a necessity for delicacy, for a reasonable man will ever be surprized to find that sharpers and whores pretend to a large share of delicacy, nor can they do any thing inconsistent with their tender feelings.

Mrs. Rudd was no stranger to the schemes which Mr. Robert and Mr. Daniel Perreau were engaged in, and therefore, that she might still support her assumed character with some degree of propriety, she told them, that the money which had been borrowed from Sir Thomas Frankland, was to make up the sum of sixty thousand pounds, which the king wanted

wanted to borrow in order to pay off the duke of Gloucester's debts.

Who would not lend money to the king? Who would not oblige his fovereign as far as lay in his power? But how wretched, how difgraceful must the character of that prince be, who will stoop so low as to employ a common adulterous whore, and two needy sharpers, to borrow him money on forged bonds? Taciturnity would be here called forth to speak, and modest diffidence would assume the character of activity.

But this story was not all, there was a necessity for another to support it, and there is little doubt but the reader will acknowledge it to have been as ingenious as the former. She told the Perreaus, that Mr. William Adair had been introduced to the Earl of Suffolk, and had a long conversation with his lordship on the subject of procuring the title of baronet for Daniel, and that he had feveral conferences with the king relating to that "important" affair. Indeed, according to Mrs. Rudd's story, the falsity of which neither of the Perreaus were ignorant of, the king sent for Earl Gower and his lady, fifter to the earl of Galloway, and asked them many questions concerning the family of our heroine.

Impostors

Impostors never return disagreeable answers to those whom they intend to deceive; and Mrs. Rudd, in every thing a complete monster of iniquity, told the brothers that every thing was settled towards promoting their interest. She produced several letters from the Galloway family, and for some time nothing but harmony took place, for, according to her account, lord Galloway and his lady often visited at Daniel Perreau's house, but they chose to do it when he was abroad on his morning's ride, in order to create an appetite for dinner.

Disappointments are never agreeable to any person whatever, but they become doubly disagreeable when the artful sharper loses the opportunity of reducing to practise those iniquitous schemes which he had formerly planned, and which he thought to put in execution at the expence of justice, honour, truth, and honesty, and which, in the end, might disturb the peace of a private family, and entail misery on the distressed widow and helpless orphan.

This was the case with the two Perreaus; they were conscious that they could scarce ever, with saces of brass, apply to Dr. Brooks for money; but their circumstances were desperate, and therefore new expedients were

to be used. It was necessary that our all-accomplished cheat, Mrs. Rudd, should be made acquainted with every new-devised scheme; and the three worthies having confulted together, it was agreed that the name of Mr. William Adair should be once more profitured to the basest purposes. Several gentlemen were pitched on to advance the money, but a consciousness of guilt restrained them, lest detection should have taken place, and shame and infamy, as it happened at last, been the consequence.

Mrs. Rudd had fo much temerity in the whole of her conflication, that the was ever ready to hurry on the execution of her fehemes, let the danger be ever so great, and therefore the upbraided Daniel with his timorousness in not applying to Dr. Brooks for the money. It is true, the knew that both the brothers were notorious sharpers; but as the was in the fame class, and likewife a common profitute, fo fhe refolved to carry things to the utmost extremity, rather than forfeit her title to the character of a lady of quality. She defired a few days to consider of the affair, and having, like the fox in the fable, exhausted the greatest part of her ingenuity, the fixed upon the following scheme: Having written a letter in the name of Mr. William Adair, the produced 01

it to the two brothers, and the contents of it were, that Mr. William Adair was much offended with them because they had not applied to Dr. Brooks for the money.

Now could any reasonable man believe this story, that Mr. William Adair, a gentleman possessed of an ample fortune in the public funds, would make use of such beggarly methods to raise money, and never appear in any of the transactions in his own proper person? No: it is even beyond the fascinating power of credulity, and the conduct of the sharper may be seen in every part of it.

When Julius Cæfar marched from Gaul to Italy, in order to overthrow the commonwealth of the Romans, which had been long a nuisance to the subjects, he approached the small river Rubicon, which was the bounds of the government committed to his care." To cross it without leave from the Roman fenate was a capital offence, and would have fubjected him to have been toffed headlong from the Tarpeian rock; but he had proceeded too far to retreat, and therefore marching before his legions, he boldly put his foot into the water, and turning to them, called out aloud, " The die is cast," meaning they must now proceed to the city of Rome, or shame and infamy would be the consequence. In plain English,

English, things were come to such a condition, both with Mrs. Rudd and the Perreaus, that it was too late to retreat; neither halters nor gibbets made any impression on them.

As neither of them had ever kept company with virtuous persons, so they had none to advise with; nor indeed would they have paid much regard to the best advice, seeing they were determined to procure riches, and live in grandeur, if all the rest of the world should starve, and the universal frame of nature be changed.

The last guinea being spent, and nothing left to support the glare of grandeur, and fancied importance, Mr. Daniel Perreau broke the ice, he set his foot in the Rubicon, and boldly ventured to ask Dr. Brooks, a gentleman who had not the least doubt of his integrity, to lend him money on a bond which he knew to be forged; and this celebrated bond, in the name of Mr. William Adair, was for no less a sum than two thousand pounds.

Ah! how easily can sharpers and prostitutes procure money, while the virtuous and the honest are often left to starve. But such has been the state of human affairs in all ages, and such will they be to the last. Dr. Brooks, not suspecting any deceit, told Daniel, that he was then short of money, and consequently could not assist him; a circumstance which gave him great uneasiness, especially as it had been mentioned to him, that Mr. Adair wanted the money, rather than sell out any part of his property in the stocks. Daniel, already instructed, or rather stimulated by his own impudence, told Dr. Brooks, that as he had several Air bank bonds, so they might be easily converted into money, and that it would not be above ten days before they were returned.

Before we proceed to relate the circumflances concerning the purchase of the house in Harley-street, it is necessary we should take a retrospective view of some things relating to Mrs. Rudd in her private character, both before and after she became acquainted with the family of the Perreaus; by which the reader will be convinced, that were all the ink in the world laid upon the finest paper, it could not make the sheet more black than the hell-born conscience of that delicate lady.

While she was living in a state of dissipation as a common prostitute, ever ready to sell her favours to those who bid most for them, without making any difference between Jews, Heathens, or Christians, she became acquainted with a woman of an equivocal character, though in all respects much superior to herself; and of this woman it will be necessary to speak a little by way of digression. But in the first place the reader will naturally enquire whether Mrs. Rudd ever embraced any system of religion; or whether her speculative notions were not as bad as any part of her conduct, namely, the most gross, the most blasphemous atheism.

Religion, in its exterior parts, is on many occasions serviceable to a whore, but more particularly so to a bawd; for as Tom Browne observes, a bawdy-house is generally known by the Bible and the Practice of Piety laying in the window. The truth is, the father of Mrs. Rudd was a Roman Catholic; but as she gave out herself to be the daughter of the Pretender, it was necessary that, like the camelion, she should often change her colours.

That the Pretender was a Papist, there is not the least reason to doubt, but it is well known that the greatest number of his deluded followers in Scotland were what we call Nonjurors, or such as adhere to the worship of God according to the rites of the book of Common-Prayer, but resused to take

It was therefore necessary that our worthy heroine, in order to maintain her pretended dignity, should be a Nonjuror; for a whore can change her religion as often as she does her culls.

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When the rebel army was defeated at the ever-memorable battle of Culloden, a furgeon of the name of Mackay was taken prifoner, and afterwards executed at Carlifle. This man left a widow with a female child. about that time only fix months old. As: the wife of Mackay was a most inveterate enemy to the present government, she came with her child to Inverness much about the time that her husband was taken prisoner; and such was her zeal for the Pretender,. that she artfully assisted three of the rebel. officers to make their escape. The party to whom the care of these prisoners was committed, was the late General Leighton's; and fo much was that gentleman offended at the trick put upon him, that he called a courtmartial to try the woman, and it was ordered that she should receive eight hundred lashes.

For this part of the general's conduct, all the excuse that can be made is, that the circumstance of the times required that a more than ordinary punishment should be inflicted

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on those who affished rebels to escape from justice, after it had cost the nation so much expence to reduce them to a state of subjection. Before this cruel sentence could be put in practice, a report was made to the late duke of Cumberland, and his Royal Highness having sent lord Loudon to enquire into the affair, his lordship made such a favourable report, that the sentence was mitigated, and the woman, after eighteen months imprisonment, was discharged.

The deplorable circumstances to which the widows and children of the deluded rebels were reduced, is in a manner past defeription; and had it not been for the lenity of government on one hand, and the benevolence of some individuals on the other, no care would have been taken of the education of those helpless orphans, who, in confequence of their fathers crimes, were left exposed to all the hardships of an injurious world.

As foon as Mrs. Mackay was fet at liberty, fhe travelled with her infant daughter to Edinburgh, where she met with a valuable friend, one Mr. Hepburn, who took the child under his protection, and had her instructed in all those principles generally embraced

braced by those who are enemies to the prefent mild and equitable form of government.

When Mr. Hepburn left Edinburgh to visit some of his friends who had taken refuge in France, he left the girl to the care of one Mr. Forbes, who preached to a congregation of Nonjurors in Leith, and who had been for some years a bishop among those deluded people. In that gentleman's family she was rivetted in the principles of Jacobitism, and when of proper age, she was placed out as a servant in the family of a gentleman who was a staunch friend to the Pretender, and with whom she lived, till, like many other girls, she resolved to try her fortune in London.

This young woman, whose name was Christian Makay, and who has been lately married to one Hart, a carpenter, near Oxford Street, happening to be in want of a service, Mrs. Rudd, who then lived in Holles Street, sent for her, and engaged her as a menial servant; and from her intelligence we are able to relate several things concerning this semale meteor of iniquity, who may be justly called the daughter of the devil, begot on the body of Jezabel, and nursed by the whore of Babylon.

At that time Mrs. Rudd was in a very mean, shabby condition, with only a few paltry rags to cover her delicate person, and Mr. Daniel Perreau was sitting beside her. Mrs. Johnston, the landlady of the house. was a most bigotted Jacobite; and as birds of a feather will flock together, she told the young woman, that as her father had fuffered death for the good old cause, so she must not be cook, but she would get her preferred to be ladies maid. Mrs. Johnston then shewed her several pictures of some of the most noted rebels; but although the young woman had been brought up a Jacobite, yet the did not much relish the family, for looking around she knew no other persons in the house than such as had the appearance of kept mistresses, and old worn-out debauchees.

She asked, which of the ladies was to be her mistress; upon which Mrs. Johnston pointed to Mrs. Rudd, and told her, that sweet creature was the person; that she should be her upper servant, and that she should have all her cloaths when lest off.

The young woman, Christian Makay, although educated among the Jacobites, yet was not destitute of virtuous principles; and having some suspicion in her mind that her lady was little better than a whore, told Mrs. Johnston,

Johnston, that she hoped she had no intention to deceive her, by introducing her to the company of a woman, who, for any thing she knew, might be kept by one of the nobility.

Mrs. Johnston, who, upon the whole, feems to have been a most artful bawd, took the young woman into a back parlour, where she told her, that her new mistress had been seduced by the gentleman whom she saw sitting befide her; that she was then with child. and that they were to be married in a few weeks, as foon as the articles of fettlement with respect to her jointure could be made out. She added, that Mr. Daniel Perreau was one of the best-natured men in the world; that he was in possession of an ample fortune; and that Mrs. Rudd was the daughter of the Pretender, by a grand-daughter of the famous Graham, Lord Viscount Dundee, who was killed at the battle of Killicrankie in 1689; we fay killed at the battle of Killicrankie, because in Mrs. Hart's Narrative, that nobleman is faid to have been beheaded, which is an absolute falshood:

We have, in the former part of this narrative, taken notice how Mrs. Rudd prevailed upon her husband to sell his father's estate at St. Alban's, which might have afforded as they lived; and it appears that when the young gentleman was arrested, and thrown into the Fleet Prison, Mrs. Rudd associated herself with a body of whores and sharpers, most of whom have been since hanged; but the greatest part have escaped justice by cheating the hangman of his sees. This hive having been broken up, Mrs. Rudd took new lodgings; and that she might never be in want of a title, she told her landlady that she was a lady of quality nearly related to some of the best families in the kingdom.

One hundred pounds being contracted as debts for board and lodging, the landlady wanted her money; and became rather more pressing for the payment than was agreeable to Mrs. Rudd's tender feelings; for that lady really has her feelings, as a certain dignified peer can witness, were he as ready to tell the truth as he was to go over to France to fight a duel, when his worthy father lay on his death-bed in Worcestershire.

Artful persons are never in want of excuses, especially such ladies as Mrs. Rudd, who told her landlady, that half a dozen lords would soon arrive to pay her debts. Promises are soon made, but alas! they are not so easily performed, and lords are as alert in breaking promises, as either porters or coblers.

It is a maxim in law, that when the demand is complied with, the law sleeps; but it is by parity of reason a maxim in the same law, that the law keeps awake until the demand is complied with. This was the case with Mrs. Rudd's landlady, who became daily more and more clamorous for her money, and the sootman was sent to wait on some of the lords, who always unfortunately happened to be at court.

A decampment was confidered as the most necessary expedient; and Mrs. Rudd, with her footman, having spent a whole day in packing up her cloaths, sent for some porters to carry them away; but as ill luck would have it, Mrs. Hunt, the landlady, took out a writ, and a rough, ill-looking catch-pole arrested our heroine just when she was on the point of making her escape, in order to enjoy as much liberty as ever was extolled and admired by a city patriot in the present age; for as human nature loves liberty, so prostitutes, like Mrs. Rudd, love to range at large, without being confined to an attendance upon one cull.

The ingenious Dr. Smollet says, that there is the same antipathy between whores and bailiss, as between cats and mice, and there seems to be some truth in the affertion; for although mice are pretty delicate creatures, yet so cruel are the cats, that if their labours are attended with success, they don't consider it as inconsistent with their duty to eat half a score of them for breakfast, or at any other time of the day, when they have the missortune to fall into their merciless clutches. In the same manner the catchpole enters the apartments of the kept lady, with as little ceremony as the taylor's garret, and without any regard to tender seelings, leads his prize to one of those genteel places commonly known by the name of spunging houses.

She did not, however, remain long in that state of confinement, when a person under the title of a lord came and gave bail for her appearance to the action, and this person was no other than the celebrated city patriot, whose eyes, though only two in number, yet move round in such a manner, that they can box all the points of the compass. Mrs. Rudd was now in very deplorable circumstances; she had not a single shilling in her pocket, nor did she know where to procure a lodging. But the arch patriot procured her one at Lambeth; and, in order to reimburse himself,

himself, brought to her all the young gent'emen and noblemen whom he had taught to oppose government.

In this manner Mrs. Radd continued feveral months, genteelly supported by her culls, for whores have something in them more attracting than the richest diamond that ever was digged out of the mines of the East-Indies, and of greater force than ever the loadstone was in navigation.

While this woman, this paragon of iniquity, was going on in this manner, some gentlemen happened to take notice of her at a famous tavern near the west end of the town, and, as ill luck would have it, her husband, who, in consequence of getting out of a mad-house in Ireland, had come over to England, was there present at the time. This was a very disagreeable circumstance to our heroine, especially when she found her husband admitted to her apartment, and heard herself upbraided for all the afflictions she had brought upon him.

These remonstrances had not, however, the least effect on the tender feelings of Mrs. Rudd; for, having dismissed her husband with contempt, she went to a justice, swore that she was in danger of her life, and had him.

him confined, because it was not in his power to give bail, and in that wretched condition he continued several weeks.

As this affair made a confiderable noise, Mrs. Rudd was obliged to remove from Lambeth; and this was much about the time that she hired Christian Makay as a servant, and soon after she had commenced an acquaintance with Daniel Perreau, who at that time passed for a man of quality, and had a genteel house in Pall-Mall Court.

Such was the state of Mrs. Rudd's circumstances, when Christian Hart was hired to live with her as a servant; and the same day she was hired, she removed to her new mistress's lodgings. At that time there was no other servant in Daniel Perreau's house besides a Scotchman, who acted in the double capacity of steward and footman; and this man naturally becoming acquainted with Mrs. Hart, (for by that name we must call her) he told her several very strange, but very true stories concerning his mistress.

Among other things, the Scotchman told her, that Mrs. Rudd had a husband alive, and that she lived in a state of adultery with Daniel Perreau; and Mrs. Hart, who, for any thing we know, may be a woman of great

great modesty, pretended to be very much affected, and expostulated with the old bawd, Mrs. Johnston, concerning the impropriety of her conduct in procuring her a place in a family, where the master was a common debauchee, and the mistress an adulterous whore.

Bawds are never at a loss for an answer, especially when young persons state their doubts to them; and on the present occasion Mrs. Johnston told Mrs. Hart, that Daniel Perreau was a man of honour and fortune, and that Mrs. Rudd was actually the daughter of the Pretender.

This answer served to silence Mrs. Hart's fears for some time; but was not long before she heard so many fresh stories, that she became exceedingly uneasy, and wished herself out of a family, which she found was supported in every thing by the most notorious acts of fraud and deception.

So far the conduct of this woman was confident with the strictest rules of justice, and consequently she is intitled to respect; but when she heard that her mistress attempted to cheat one Mr. M'Lean out of a considerable sum by means of a forged bond, she looked upon her as one of the greatest mon

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sters of iniquity that ever existed under the canopy of heaven, and who, in every respect, was ripe for hell.

Mrs. Rudd had so many culls, that it is impossible to arrive at a knowledge of all their names, for as the grass is trodden on by every person who passes over it, so a whore is always free to bestow her favours on those who are willing to bid highest for them. A young gentleman of the name of Burton, carried on an intrigue with her for some time, but as his constitution had been worn out by debauchery, he seen became a facrifice to his vices, and died unpitied by all who knew him, after he had spent a considerable sum of money in paying sees to the gentlemen of the faculty, in order to preserve his life sometime longer.

Mrs. Rudd, having like a fool, discharged one of her maid servants, who was well acquainted with all her secrets, the girl within a few days after returned and demanded admittance to her late mistress. This however, was a favour she could not be indulged with; but as Mrs. Hart, the maid, was extremely curious to know every thing, she invited the girl to breakfast in the kitchen, and there, for sometime, High Life below Stairs was exhibited in the same lively manner as on the stage.

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A Scotchman, who had been sometime a servant in Daniel Perreau's family, and this man told most of the servants, that he hated Mrs. Rudd, because no other persons ever made their appearance at her house, besides common sharpers, and abandoned prostitutes.

The fervant maid who had been discharged, told Mrs. Hatt, that she ought not to go out in the evenings with Mrs. Rudd, who certainly frequented baudy-houses. The difcarded servant would not depart from the house till she had seen Mrs. Rudd, and being admitted to her presence, both adjourned to a closet, for there are some things which every person should hot be made acquainted with. We cannot at this distance of time, take notice of what passed between the mistress and the maid, but their is great reason to believe, that there was in it something of an extraordinary nature; for the Scotchman was turned off from his service, and an Irishman brought into his room. The Irishman was a very polite fellow, and he took care to dress always in the most elegant manner. This artful lacquey behaved in such a manner, that the rest of the servants became extremely jealous of him; but Mrs. Rudd took care to keep him in her service, merely because he was a de-signing villain, who did not pay any regard P 3

to what he did, to as he could promote his own interest.

We shall now proceed to lay before the public some anecdotes of the more than celebrated Mrs. Rudd, which sew people in the world know; and in the first place, that we may not in the least impose on the public, we shall here insert the account given by Mrs. Rudd's husband. It is necessary, however, to inform the reader, that the vast number of particulars relating to these wretches, sent to the Author, obliges him to deviate from his original plan; but whatever inaccuracies have taken place, if any such shall be found, they will be all rectified in a small Errata.

Lieutenant Valentine Rudd, now living and lodging in Gravel Lane, at Serjeant McClouds, near the Barracks, in the city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, was the fon of a late reputable tradefman, a grocer in St. Alban's, who, by the interest of Mr. West, procured an ensign's commission in the army, the 16th of May, 1759. He soon after went over to Ireland; that in the year, 1760, November 28, he was promoted as an additional Lieutenant in the sixty-second regiment of foor, then in Ireland: that in the year 1762, he was quartered in a small village of no note, called Lurgan, in the north part of Ireland.

land, where he became acquainted with one Margaret Younglon, a pretty person of a woman, and not above seventeen years of age; and, after ten or twelve days acquaintance, was married to her there, on or about the 4th day of February 1762, by licence from the Bishop's Court, dated the First of February, directed to the Rev. Mr. William Shaw of Lurgan, curate, by the virtue of which he married according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England at Lurgan. "Valentine " Rudd, Lieutenant and Margaret Youngson, " spinster, both of the parish of Shankill, in "the Diocese of Dromore;" and by and with the confent of Mr. John Stewart, yeoman, her uncle, who farms his own lands of about feventy or eighty pounds a year, and also rents fome other lands and collects kelp from the fea-coast, he having an advantageous contract to supply the linnen manufactory with potash for bleeching their linnen.

Miss Youngson's father died when she was an infant; he was a surgeon and apothecary of no note, and had very little business; the whole of his property was three old cabbins, which let for ten pounds a year, Irish, each; and they were mortgaged for nearly their value, and soon after fell into the mortgagees hands. Her mother was sister to Mr. Stewart, and her father lived in the county of Down, a person

a person unknown, of very mean low extraction, and of no property whatever. Her mother, Habella, dying when Mrs. Rudd was not above fix or feven years of age, her uncle Stewart fent her to a school at Down Patrick; from whence the was fent back to her parents, at the age of twelve, for her bad behaviour at school, the parents of the children in general, infilting the mafter and miftress of the school should send her away from thence, or they, one and all, would take away their children, as Mils Younglon's actions were enough to corrupt the morals of the whole school; and before Lieutenant Rudd married her, she once went off with a serjeant who came recruiting at Lurgan, but was fent back to Lurgan by the officer who commanded the party.

Lieut. Rudd, before he left Ireland, was jealous of some of his brother officers, particularly the major: and her behaviour was such; that sew or none of the officers wives would have any connection or acquaintance with his wife. That at the conclusion of the last war, when the 62d regiment of soot was reduced, (23d of Aug. 1763,) and he being one of the additional Lieutenants, was put upon half pay on the Irish establishment, on which he now remains, and he was glad to quit the kingdom. His father being dead, he came to England

Translation

England with his wife, in order to manage and transact his affairs, as he became entitled to a considerable freehold and copyhold estate in Hertfordshire, where he was born, and of which estate he received the rents and profits, and therewith his half-pay continued, to live with and maintain his said wife, now and then breaking in a little at a time upon his estate, by mortgaging. On his arrival in England he went to reside at St. Alban's, at a Mr. Lupelle's; but from that time we are not able to trace him; only that he is still alive, and looks with abhorrence on the conduct of his wife.

That Mrs. Rudd was one of the most artful women that ever lived, will appear evident when we consider, that while she was at Edinburgh, she settled a correspondence with a common whore, from whom she received several letters, and the following are Extracts from them.

Brown's Square, 13 Dec. Miss Griff. Agnew. Fountain Bridge, Miss Raid.

As your being disappointed of your elegant House in Grosvenor-place. The being deprived of your House was indeed a sad stroke: I hope you will find some place equally agreeable, and more so, if possible."

Brown's

Brown's Square, 8 August.

I am forry to hear you are disappointed of the House in Grosvenor Place. These Mortgages are troublesome affairs.

Brown's Square.

I shall be happy to hear that Mr. Perreau has fucceeded in his election.

Ditte Tisth.

I wish Mr. Adair's introduction to you, as you think he may be a relation of yours.'

While Mrs. Rudd and Daniel Perreau were in the country, the following was their expence for wine.

Daniel's Cellar Book, when at Mill-Hill,

in the Summer 1774.

Cyder 72 Bottles.

Ports 167 Ditto. Claret 136 Ditto. Madeira 105 Ditto. Champaigne 170 Ditto. Burgundy 115 Ditto. White Wine 36 Ditto.

well-the Att 15-24 and 120

The remains was all Mr. Snow had for his rent. What a swindler? And how his family could be there living with him at this expence, when they knew he had not wherewithal

withal to buy a mutton chop, as his own fifters were affifting him with money,

But what will strike the reader most of all in the list of the forgeries committed by the brothers, and to which Mrs. Rudd was no stranger, the following was communicated by a gentleman of eminence, and where varacity cannot be called in question.

The draft on Croft's the banker, for 190001. was forged and produced in order to deceive. Mrs. Rudd brought it to Daniel, in the prefence of Miss Hester and Sukey Perreau, and remarked, now you must be convinced of Mr. William Adair's intention to ferve your brother Daniel. They looked at the draft with admiration and furprize; and then agreed their brother should have their money to employ in the banking bufiness, and Hester next day went and fold out her ttock, and lent Daniel 1050l. for which in a day or two afterwards Mrs. Rudd brought a forged note or bond, and gave it them, as a fecurity for the money; which note or bond they have now in their possession. Robert went in search of a house in Pall-Mall, next to Mr. Christie; he applied to the folicitor in Lincoln's Inn, and was in treaty with him for the leafe of it.

The Deceit—The Fraud—The wick-edness

edness. The villainy of making the brother defraud even his own fifters, who had retired from the hurry of business into Wales, having with credit and reputation procured sufficient to retire, and are now obliged in the latter end of life, to take up the same again.

At the same time upon my word I know not whether to pity them; they must all know Daniel was not worth a single sixpence; a bankrupt and paid not a shilling in the pound; and knew he was not married.

Robert's old mistress, Mrs. Tribe, seeing him living in this gay manner, being sometimes in a coach, then in a chariot, as he did, and having a regard for him, could not refrain from remonstrating with him. She was fure he could not have near the business her husband had, and she was fure Mr. Tribe could not have afforded to live in the manner he did, and dress her in pearls and diamonds as Mrs. Perreau she saw frequently was; and told him if he had not any other way of getting his money, he must foon be a bankrupt, and go to goal; and gave him a great deal of good advice, telling him he ought to be more frugal, and lay by money for his children. He, like all the rest of mankind, hated advice, and never went near her for a confiderable time afterwards. The Frankline

clouls

Robert

One day Robert Perreau met Sir Thomas Frankland, and as they and another gentleman continued walking together, several things were talked of, but nothing of any great importance. The pext day Robert vifited his old mistress, and related to her all the stories he had heard concerning Mr. Mills and Sir Thomas Frankland. He added at the same time, that his brother Daniel was become extremely happy in consequence of his marriage. All this was done that the girl should have an opportunity of relating itagain to Mr. William Adair, in order to establish the importance of the all accomplished Mrs. Rudd.

Robert Perreau being fearful that if he was not punctual in paying Mr. Milles his money, he would carry the bond for payment to Messrs. Adairs, he, ten days before the bond was due, raised money to pay him.

Robert borrowed, the 13th of June, of his dear friend, doctor Crane, prebend of West-minster, £2000 and lodged a forged bond of William Adair's for 3000l. which bond Mr. Dagge saw before the doctor burnt it.

He borrowed also, on the 18th of June, of Mr. Bradshaw, the upholder, 500%.

Of Mr. Baily the perfumer, 30cl.

Said he was robbed, and pawned to Mr. Cordey of Berwick Street, so as to make up the sum of 329cl. which, the 20th of June, 11 days before due, he paid to Mr. Milles, and took up his forged bond of six thousand pounds.

June 20, 1774, Robert Perreau paid Mr. Mills.—Bank Bills received, viz.

Doctor Crane's.	£.
Nº 266 Welch 10 May	500
B. 86 Castlefran 11 ditto	500
B. 304 Villancy 2 June	500
H. 7 Read habol 2 June	500
Mr. Bradshaw.	whit I
H. 109 Afgill 13 April	500
Mr. Bailey.	
H. 306 Child 26 May	300
N° 105 Watts 8 June	100
C. 57 Pation 3 June	100
K. 572 Burnell 23 May	100
H. 156 Cordy 8 June	40
H. 15 Sealey 10 November	20
N. 74 Cooper 4 June	50
B 25 Reude 2 May	20
N. 307 Gallant × 10 September	10
B. 138 Hoare 9 March	01
H. 158 Cordy 8 June	40
All the second of the second o	April

April 18th 1774.

Rob. Perreau borrowed of Mr. Milles, banker.

Bank Bills delivered at their shop, viz.

noticed to will be some and the comme

B. 199.	Halifax and Co	. 12 Nov.	£. 1000
N. 953.	Ditto -	10 -	1000
C. 304.		26 Feb	1000
H. 217.	Ditto -	12 April	- 100
H. 218.	Ditto -	12 April	- ICO
N. 404.	Fuller -	13 -	- 60

Total £. 3260

Robert Perreau Iodged in the hands of Mr. Milles, a forged bond of James and William Adair, payable to Daniel Perreau, dated as far back as the 25th day of December, 1773, and payable the 30th June 1774, and for the fum of 50 ol. which bond was affigned over to Mr. Milles and delivered up to Robert when he repaid him fixteen bank notes the 20th of June for 2290l.

N. B. Vide Mrs. Rudd's red book. April 18, Received 76cl. of this money.

The Money raised thus:
A forged bond, pledged with the
Rev. Dr. Crane, for 3000l. on which
the Prebend lent

Q 2

Borrowed

	1
Borrowed of Mr. Bradshaw the Upholder, in Dean-street; a bond or note was tendered to him of Mr. Adair's, but the Upholder told Robert it was a forged one, as he knew his hand-writing, and told him his note of hand was	
lufficient	500
Dr. Brooke, M. D.	300
Borrowed of Mr. Baily the Perfu-	
mer, in Cockspur-street, who after-	
wards lent him 600l. more, and had a forged note of Adair's put into his hand	300
for 1000]. as a fecurity for the 9001.	
ruised by pawning plate and jewels, at	
Cordey's, in Berwick-street,	490
were property of the land that will be a	€3290
Daniel Perreau in account with Crofts a	nd Co.
1774	
13 June. Received B. 243. June 6th,	1000
C. 113. Do. 4th,	1000
Doctor Crane's Money.	
18 Ditto. Received C. 124. Do. 7th,	400
K. 623. May 10th,	25
O. 3. 25th,	10
B. 250. Feb. 25th,	20
B. 168. June 6th, K. 705. May 25th,	20
	25

B. 168. June 6th, K. 705. May 25th, Mr. Bradshaw's Money. Vide Croft's and Backwell's Books.

Paid

1774. Paid Daniel Perreau's	£. s.
June 14th. draft to Dr. Brooke	300
16 Ditto to Parker and Co.	100
17 Ditto to Halliday and Co.	87 10

June 20, Paid Daniel Perreau Bank, viz. × B. 86. June 11th - - £. 500 ≥ 266. 10th 500 ⋈ H. 7. 2d 500 ⋈ B. 304. 16th 500 H. 307. Sept. 10th 1772 10 Total f. 2013 2.0

This was given to Robert to pay Mr. Milles.

Robert Perreau borrowed of Sir Thomas Frankland.

5th May, 1774.

253. March 8th Batson - £. 1000 *254. Ditto Ditto - 1000 2000

254 was to pay losses in Holland, 6th May, 1774, Paid Modina Broker, Muilman's Bill to Castenoug.

N. B. May 5th Mrs. Rudd had 30l. and

May 16th 2001.

B. 181.

B. 1	[12] [14] [15] [17] [17] [17] [17] [17] [17] [17] [17	Brought ove Pitto paid to Sanzey	
		Rumball	
	107,446.	Total 7	2950
No se		y 14th only	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
		in have shaped from	
		Bation	
C. I	29. May 9th	richest by bridge	
	Anna vine on	Total f.	1000

Robert Perreau lodged in Sir Thomas's hands, a forged bond of Mr. William Adair's for Eoool. payable to his brother Daniel, dated in March, and due in August the 29th 1774. The 24th of August, five days before due, Robert went to Messes, Batson and Co. Bankers, paid them the 4000l. and interest, and took away the forged bond.

Robert, consistent with every other part of his conduct as a designing villain, borrowed four thousand pounds from one Sanzey, a teaman, which he paid to Sir Thomas Frankland, in order to procure fresh credit; four thousand fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings were borrowed by Robert Perreau from Sir Thomas

Thomas Frankland in May 1774, and that being again paid, a fresh sum amounting in the whole to nine thousand, sifteen pounds, ten shillings, was again borrowed from the same gentleman, and the greatest part of it spent in Exchange-Alley.

It is the more necessary that these schemes of the most abandoned nature which ever took place, should be laid open to the world, because the base miscreants who devised them, have injured and traduced the character of Sir Thomas Frankland, whose only fault, if it can be called by that name, was that of parting with his property to support their extravagance,

Robert Perreau having paid Mr. Milles the banker, the four thousand pounds borrowed of him, caused a new bond to be forged in the name of William Adair, for no less a sum than six thousand pounds, some part of which was given to support Daniel and Mrs. Rudd, but the principal part was spent in gaming in Exchange-Alley.

In November 1774, Robert Perreau wrote to Sir Thomas Frankland, for the loan of five thousand upon the security of a note from William Adair. Sir Thomas, who still had no suspicion of deceit, sent to his banker to pay him the money, and he received it in five bank notes of one thousand pounds each.

Besides a note of hand signed by Robert Perreau, he lodged a forged bond in the name of William Adair, as a collateral security, and this bond was payable on the tenth of March 1775.

It is necessary here to observe, that neither interest, discount, hor premium, was ever asked by Sir Thomas Frankland, and from that circumstance the reader is left to consider with what propriety that gentleman could be called an usurer, but indeed the vicious of every denomination always take pleasure in traducing the characters of their most generous benefactors.

The following anecdote will convince the reader that Robert Perreau, so far from being the man of business and integrity he pretended to be, spent the greatest part of his time in procuring one bond to be forged, in order to support his credit, by taking up another, previous to its becoming due.

The same day Robert received the five thousand pounds from Sir Thomas Frankland, he went went to Mr. Milles, the banker, about five days before the bond became due, and took it up, being conscious in his own mind, that had it not been punctually paid, it would have been carried to Mr. William Adair, and then the whole mystery of iniquity would have been laid open.

During the time that these things were transacting, the situation of the two brothers must have been the most wretched that any human creature can form the least notion of. They were in continual fear of being detected, and by the affistance of the ever fertile Mrs. Rudd, another bond was forged in the name of William Adair, for eight hundred pounds, and it was deposited as a collateral security in the hands of Biddulph and Cox.

Soon after this, two hundred pounds was paid into the hands of Mr. Gale, upholsterer, for two plates of glass, which had been brought from France, and were polished by Mr. Lewis, glass-grinder, in Great Queenstreet, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Those plates were the most superb that the reader can form any notion of; for they were in length seven feet four inches, by four feet three inches in breadth, and they were fixed in the more than elegant, or, to use the words of Mr. Skinner

Skinner the Auctioneer, the matchless house in Harley-street.

To account for this extravagance, we must remember that Mrs. Rudd had given herself out to be the daughter of the Pretender, to the crown; and it is well known, that although Jacobites know the French to be the most persidious people in the world, yet they are, from motives of prejudice, very much inclined to purchase goods from them.

In the month of December, 1774, Robert Perreau came to Sir Thomas Frankland with a forged bond, in the name of William Adair, upon which he received three thousand, eight hundered and ninety pounds, and this bond was to become due in March, 1775, but before that time our adventurers were safly lodged in prison.

On the thirty-first day of December, four thousand pounds was paid to Mr. Collins the builder for the house in Harley-street, and Mr. Hickey an attorney was the person who conducted the whole of this affair.

It is remarkable, that some of the notes paid into the hands of Mr. Collins by Hickey the attorney, were the same which Sir Thomas Frankland's

Frankland's banker had given to Robert and Daniel Perreau, upon the security of the forged-bonds.

That it may appear evident, that every thing in this narrative is strictly consistent with truth, it appears from the books of Mr. Chambers and the bankers in Bond-street, that Mr. Collins lodged the four thousand pounds for the house in Harley-street in their hands, on the same day that he received it from Mr. Hickey the attorney.

Nineteen days after the purchase of the house in Harley street, Robert Perreau went and borrowed fourteen hundred pounds upon it from the Messis. Drummonds, bankers, at Charing Cross, gentlemen of such celebrated characters, with respect to their integrity and extensive benevolence, that even the tongue of malice cannot do them the least injury.

Now let any rational thinking person compare all these forgeries together, and lay his hand upon his heart and ask himself the following questions;

Was not Mr. Robert Perreau a man who under the mark of honesty, acted the part of a designing villain, and in every sense of the word

word, an abandoned libertine in his outward conduct, while hyprocacy was the fole principle in his mind, which stimulated him on to the commission of crimes?

Was not Daniel Perreau a needy Sharper, who after injuring his creditors, became a bankrupt, and being forfaken by his friends, commenced gambler in Exchange-alley, and lived in grandeur, at the expence of the public?

Was not Mrs. Rudd one of the most abandoned prostitutes, one of the most artful whores that ever came out of the land of Saints, or in other words, The kingdom of Ireland?

We are told by Dr. Cressey, in his history of Ireland, that St. Patrick, by mumbling over a few prayers in Latin, kill'd all the venomous in ects in that island; and what is still more, he commanded that no venomous infect should ever be found there for the future.

We shall not enquire whether this famous story is true or false, but we cannot help thinking that St. Patrick was not such a friend to the Irish as is commonly imagined. Had he been endowed with the extraordinary power of extracting venom from insects, why did he

The answer is obvious: St. Patrick was a native of Britain, and as he had some little regard for the country, where he was born, so he thought that it was necessary that Jack Ketch should not be cheated out of his fees.

Before we proceed to give an account of all the forgeries in regular order committed by these miscreants, it will be necessary to relate some anecdotes of Mrs. Rudd and her culls; with the manner in which she brought ruin upon her wretched husband, from the time of his coming to England, which was in the year 1763, to the time of his wise's acquaintance with one Benjamin Bowen Read, a cornet of horse in 1766, he and she lived in a tolerable harmonious and affectionate manner together, he having no ground to suspect her being any ways unfaithful to him.

In the summer of 1766, they went to lodge at the house of Mr. Merseilles, a taylor in Princes-street, Cavendish-square, on the first sloor; and soon after they went to lodge there, Cornet Benjamin Bowen Read came to lodge there likewise in the second floor; he was a young Irish gentleman of good family and fortune, and a very handsome well made man, and used many arts to get into the good graces of

Mrs. Rudd; and so far prevailed, that in the month of November 1766, she went away with him, and lived with him in an adulterous way till March 1767, mostly at the house of one Robert Crosby, who keeps a boarding house at Radcliff Higheross; also afterwards at one Mr. Bradshaw's, surgeon and apothecary in Radcliff Highway.

ediaration care off top y pd It was a confiderable time before Lieut. Rudd could find out where his wife was; when he went to enquire after her, he was not permitted to fee her, though she was then with the faid Read in Radcliff Highway, where she continued to feeret herfelf till the month of March 1767; when Read was obliged to go abroad for his health, having run fo much in debt, was daily in spunging houses, arrested, and being in a bad state of health he could not stay in England, but went over to Lisbon. Lieut. Rudd had so much love for his wife, that when she came back to him he could not fee her starve, and he took a lodging for her, and used many means to reclaim her, but to no purpofe and the bridge to the state of the

The 26th of February, Lieut. Rudd, at the fuit of Joseph Grosby was arrested for ninety-fix pounds, and sent to the Poultry Compter, for the lodging and board of his wife, while the

the was living at Crosby's, at Radeliffe, with Cornet Read: the 14th of March 1767, for want of bail he was committed to the King's Bench prison, where he remained till the 7th of May, being then discharged by special bail, by rule of court.

April 3d, 1767, Messis. Woods also charged him with a declaration case of forty pounds for mercers goods taken up by his wife, and then, that he might not expose his wife in a court of justice, he did not stand tryal with Wood, but compounded the matter, and got rid of the affair, and paid eighty odd pounds. After this Lieut. Rudd took a lodging for his wife at one Mrs. I hompson's in Scotlandyard, and he lived at lodgings at Mrs. Kennedy's in Buckingham-court, and this was continued till August 1767.

The 6th April, 1767, Capt. Pigot carried his friend, Lieut. Rudd, to Mr. Blake, Attorney at Law, in Essex Street, to desire he would defend his suit against Crosby, and also endeavour to get him divorced from his wife, she having eloped from him several times, and run him so much in debt, he was obliged to live in the verge of the court for fear of being arrested.

R 2

See Sew Marine

In May, Mr. Blake applied to Mr. Fountain, proctor, an affidavit was taken by Lieut. Rude, a writ was raken out against Cornet Read, but he not being to be found, they were not able to obtain proper evidence of, facts, to maintain an action against Corner Read for criminal conversation with his wife. during the time the had cohab ted with him at Radcliffe, so he could not sue out a divorce, nor flir out of his lodging for fear of being arrested by divers other people for things taken up by his wife, that he was obliged to fell his patrimony in October 21st, 1767; the purchase was finally settled, Mr. Richard Tiftram of Hitchen was the attorney in the fale, and bought his effate at Wander's End for a Mr. William Rudd of King's Wanden, as also his houses in St. Albans; and after he paid the mortgages, and his own and his wifes debts, he had one thousand, fix hundred pounds left. Mrs. Rudd joined in passing two fines, proclaimed Michælmas 8th, K. G. 3d. 1767.

In August, Mrs. Rudd by consent of her husband left Mrs. Thompson's lodgings, and went to lodge at one Mrs. Scot's in Charles-street, Westminster, and she promising to reclaim and behave well, Lieur. Rudd used to visit his wife; and had she continued to behave

have well, in all probability a perfect reconciliation would have been brought about, and they would have cohabited together again.

card, but the nix being talbertogra But in September, 1767, whilst she was at Mrs. Scots, the received a letter from Cornet Read, appointing her to meet him at Guildford in Surry, and the accordingly went in a post chaise, and was gone from Mrs. Scot's two nights and two days, taking one of Mrs. Scot's daughter with her. When she returned, Lieut. Rudd refused to see her, and was determined not to maintain a woman who was so abandoned. But as he had agreed to pay Mrs. Scot for her lodgings, he paid her what was due, and gave her notice, no longer to trust his wife on his account; and soon after caused an advertisement to be inserted, viz. The Daily Advertiser, 6th November, 1767, Numb. 11499; forbidding all persons to trust his wife on his credit.

Mrs. Rudd did not stay long after this, at Mrs. Scot's, but went back to Mrs. Thompfon's, who finding her husband, Lieutenant Rudd, would not pay for her lodging and board, refused to let her stay.

Mrs. Rudd then got Mrs. Thompson's hufband to go with her to Mr. Hyde, a cyder R 3 merchant

merchant in Northumberland street, and defire him to accommodate a friend's wife of his (a gentleman of three hundred a year,) with board and lodging, the was to be in town about twelve or thirteen weeks on law affairs. But Mr. Hyde feeing nothing of the lawyers or Mr. Thompson, he grew uneasy how he was to be paid; and hearing Mirs. Rudd's husband lodged at Mrs. Kennedy's, in Buckingham Court, he caused him to be arrefted, and a law foit was tried at Westminfter hall, on the 26th of April, 1767, in the first fitting in Easter term, and Lieutenant Rudd, although Mr. Hyde was warned not to trust her, and was shewn the advertisement in the daily paper, yet he was obliged to pay for her board, &c. ... but a both all longe at Mrs. Mocabist in I

She continued at Mr. Hyde's till the middle of January, 1768.

On the 9th of January, 1768, Mr. James Adair, of Soho Square, to whom Mr. Rudd and his wife were recommended when they first came to England, by her uncle Stewart, whose farm was situated near Mr. Adair's estate in the north of Ireland, on the part of Mrs. Rudd, and some of the Lieutenant's riends, had a meeting at Mr. Blake's; and a nearly was set on foot between them, either for

for a total separation or reconciliation: however, more took place; and it was on this that Hyde grew clamorous for his money. But as Lieutenant Rudd thought it likely he should be reconciled to his wife, he still continuing to have a great fondness for her, of fered Mr. Hyde a guinea a week, but Hyde infisted on a guinea and a half, and stood trial.

Captain Benjamin Bowen Read having obtained the opinion of council, concerning the effate that had been left him by his father, returned to England, and just as Mr. James Adair had thought he had settled matters, and brought about a reconciliation, his wife left Mr. Hyde's, and, with captain Read, went to lodge at Mrs. Macab's, in Frith Street, Soho, where he had hired a lodging, the 20th of January, 1768, where Mrs. Rudd and Captain Benjamin Bowen Read lived as man and wife, under the title of Mr. and Mrs. Skee, people of very great property in Ireland.

In the mean time, Lieutenant Rudd, who still lodged at Mrs. Kennedy's, in the Verge of the Court, was happy in thinking a reconcilation was brought about by both their friends; Captain Pigot and Mr. James Adair went to Mr. Hyde, in order to propose their going

going to retire into the country, but to his great surprise he found his wife had left her lodging, and gone with a gentleman, but where they could not tell; but by the decription, Lieut, Rudd imagined it was Captain Read, her old Ratcliff acquaintance.

They continued lodging at Mrs. Macab's from the 20th of January to the 8th of March, when Captain Read's father, who is or was in the linen way, an Alderman in Dublin, came over to England in order to find out his fon, who his friends in England wrote him word was in the high road to destruction, both in body and mind.

The father found his fon in Frith-street, at Mrs. Macab's, and insisted he should turn Mrs Rudd immediately out of the house, which he did on the roth of March; and his father by mere force, carried him over to Ireland the 10th of May, 1768, after paying a vast sum of money for debts he had contracted on her account.

Mrs. Rudd went to her husband, and promised fair, and begged forgiveness, she being quite destitute: he still retaining a love for her, hired a lodging at Mrs. Foubert's, in Glouster-street, Soho, where he and she cohabited

bited together again as man and wife; but Mrs. Foubert having daughters of her own, and not liking the behaviour of Mrs. Rudd, and her treatment to her hulband, the warned them out of the house.

From that place they went to lodge at Mrs. Bumford's, in Park-street; but she not liking the behaviour of Mrs. Rudd, nor approving of gentlemen calling on her in a coach and four, she and her female companions staying out all night from their husbands, and she having children of her own, warned them out of her house.

From thence they went and lodged at Mrs. Granston's in Park-street aforesaid, and great riots there unsed to be; she would stay out for also happened; and once, when she came home one morning at day light, he fired a pistol at her out of the window; and at times he beat her, not moderately, but very severely.

In March, 1769, the eloped from her hufband, along with Mr. Evans, a young fellow who carried her to Mrs. Dodd's, No. 212, in Oxford-street, where the lodged three months, first in the two pair of stairs backwards, but after came to the first floor: when she first went there, she used frequently to borrow money money of the daughters and maids of the family, and Mrs. Dodd even was obliged to pay her milkman; she frequently had hot a shilling, and she used frequently to be sent into spunging houses.

She became here acquainted with Lord Deleraine, on which he hired a coach of Mrs. Atkinfon's (now Dymock's) in Oxford-street; and afterwards a sedan chair: on this noble-man's coming after her, Mrs. Dodd gave her notice to quit her house, and she went away fourteen or fifteen pounds in her debt, and she was many years before she got paid, and then by a guinea, half guinea, and even a quarter guinea at a time.—She went away alfo in Mrs. Atkinion's debt for the hire of her coach, and it was not till the year 1772 that the got her money; and that by mere accident, Mr. Ryder, a Mercer, came to Mrs. Dodd's to see one Bolland of Shire-lane, go by to be hanged for forgery, when he was telling Mrs. Dodd, that he had found out her old lodger, and had arrested her under the name of Mrs. Gore, and that she was living in Pallmall-court, with Mr. Daniel Perreau, and he had paid him: on this Mrs. Atkinson sent an Attorney to her, and she got her bill paid also by Daniel Perreau, who the 23d of October, 1772, had received 500l. being money left him by his aunt. From

From Mrs. Dodd's, she went to lodge at Mrs. Husham's, in Palace-yard, where besides the rich son of Jacob and the amorous Lord Deleraine, she was visited by fifty other culls, all of the same stamp; indeed her lodgings was a perfect brothel, and she herself the mistress of the ceremony, who gave life to the whole.

From Mrs. Husham's she went to lodge at Mrs. Wilson's, in Princes-court, near Story's gate, as Mrs. Gore, had pretended she had a law suit on her hands; she had many parchments laying about her chamber; she was then very bare of cloaths and money, so much so, she could not pay one Lacey, a shoe-black, who now sits at that gate, but frequently she, Mrs. Rudd, has borrowed half crowns, even shillings of him; she used to complain to Mrs. Wilson that the Lawyers sleeced her of all her money, and if it was not for her cousin the good Lord, who came to see her, she must starve.

The exact copies of all the forgeries being now in possession of the author, it will be necessary that he should in some manner account for the infatuation of Sir Thomas Frankland, who could lend such vast sums of money on bonds, without enquiring whether they were forged or genuine.

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This shall be done, and we hope to the satisfaction of the reader, who must know that the person who never intended to injure his sellow creature, is very easily cheated, and for want of prudence in such matters, many samilies have been ruined. A little suspicion is very necessary in all our dealings with men, for had a person in trade been cheated of such sums as Sir Thomas Frankland was, and had not been a gentleman of property, he would have been totally ruined.

To explain this mysterious affair, we must first observe, that Robert, Daniel, and Mrs. Rudd, each acted different parts, and all to the same purpose, just in the same manner as is practised by those persons called swindlers, who have made such a distinguishing figure in the present age.

The character of Robert Perreau had been hitherto unknown to the public; Daniel, although a needy sharper, had interest sufficient to support the character of a gentleman, by pretending that he was married to a lady of vast fortune, and Mrs. Rudd countenanced the whole deceit, by telling as many lies as might bring the divine vengeance on a whole mation.

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Robert Perreau told Sir Thomas Frankland in confidence, that Daniel had married a rich lady, whose fortune was intrusted to the care of her guardian, Mr. William Adair, and as that gentleman, in order to promote the lady's interest, had laid out most of the money in mortgages, and because he could not easily raise the money for a considerable time, he was under the necessity of raising the lady's fortune on bonds, which were to be taken up as foon as they became due. This money, however, was to be raised in the most private manner possible, nor were they to be negociated, but kept up in a strong box, because Mr. William Adair would not have it mentioned or known that he was raising money in that manner, left it should be infinuated, that he was in distreffed circumstances. Indeed this was a very necessary caution, for had the bonds been negociated, the whole villainly would have been discovered, and happy had it been for many innocent individuals had that event taken place.

To corroborate the story, which was very ingenious, Robert told Sir Thomas Frankland, that Mr. William Adair was to much interested in the favour of Mrs. Rudd, that he was at that time purchasing a large man-

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nor in Suffolk for the use of Daniel Perrea. by which he was to obtain a qualification for a seat in the House of Commons, nor was the story of the baronetage forgotten.

It is necessary here to observe, that at this time, Sir Thomas Frankland had not so much as seen Mrs. Rudd, and as for Daniel Perreau, he had no other acquaintance with him, besides that of sometimes seeing him in company with his brother Robert.

Mr. Robert Perreau told Sir Thomas Frankland, that besides the estate in Suffolk, Mr. William Adair wanted to purchase another for Daniel Perreau, and that he would give a very large price for it, desiring Sir Thomas, at the same time, to give him all the information that lay in his power concerning such persons as had any manors to dispose of. That nothing might be wanting to establish the grandeur of the two brothers, they were both to be joined in partnership in the banking business.

The first house pitched upon for the banking business was one near Charing Cross, but that was considered as too near Mr. Drummond's; but to this Robert I erreau answered, that while they were countenanced by such

fuch a great man as Mr. William Adair, it would fignify but little where they opened shop, for they would be still sure of meeting with business.

Now, if any person is surprized that Sir Thomas Frankland should be so easily impoled on, it must be remarked that the baronet confidered Mr. Robert Perreau as a man of the strictest integrity, who could not be guilty of an unjust action; and as for his opinion concerning Mrs. Rudd, he always imagined that she was the natural daughter of Mr. William Adair, for otherwise he could not, confiftent with common sense, have believed that fuch fums of money would have been lavished upon her. Sir Thomas had no fuspicion that Robert Perreau would give countenance to his brother's living with an adulterous wh-e, nor that any persons living in affluence, grandeur and elegance, would ever enter upon such daring practices. Thisweakness in Sir Thomas Frankland may serve to shew that he could not be, as he has been injuriously called, a common usurer, for of all persons who have ever appeared in the world, usurers are the most cautious in lending money; nor do they ever do it till they have made the strictest enquiry into the character of the person who wants to borrow it. One

One time, indeed, Sir Thomas asked Mr. Robert Perreau, whether Mrs. Rudd, who went by the name of Mrs. Perreau, was the natural daughter of Mr. William Adair? To which Robert answered that she was not, but that she was his ward, and that she was the daughter of a great general officer, namely the late earl of Albemarle, by whose bounty Mr. William Adair had been first set up in business; and that the same nobleman had taken Mr. Adair from school and brought him up under his own patronage.

It always appeared that Sir Thomas confidered Robert Perreats as transacting the whole of this affair for the future benefit of his brother Daniel, and that he himself was to have a share of the profits, in order to promote the interest of his own family.

In the summer of 1774, Mr. Robert Perreau waited on Sir Thomas Frankland, and rold him that his worthy friend Mr. William Adair was paying by installments, namely Mrs. Rudd, but as he called her the wife of his brother Daniel, and consequently his own fifter in law, he added, that he, Mr. Robert Perreau, was authorised to borrow money on these bonds, from some private person who were not to hawk them about to market. At this time time, Robert begged Sir Thomas would lend him three thousand pounds on a note of hand, figned by himself, and a bond for fix thousand pounds from Nir. William Adair. Sir Thomas complied with his request, and lent him the money; and in a few days afterwards, Robert called again on Sir Thomas, and 1eceived one thousand pounds more in the name of his brother Daniel, whose note of hand was given as a fecurity. Sir Thomas afked Robert, whether Mr. Adair would not want to see the bond before the money was paid, to which Robert answered, that Mr. William Adair had fent for him, and affured himfelf. that he would give him the money to fatisfy the demand before it became due; Sir Thomas then asked him who were the witnesses to these bonds, when Robert answered that they were drawn up by Mr. Arthur Jones, a celebrated conveyancer, who was one of the witnesses, and that the other witness was Mr. Adair's clerk.

It is here necessary to observe, that all the bonds were written in the same hand, and upon enquiry by Wilson a scrivener near Charing Cross, for Mr. Jones knew nothing of the Perreau's, nor had Mr. William Adair a clerk answering the name of the witness. The thousand pounds however was readily granted,

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for in all the conversation that took place between Sir Thomas Frankland and Robert Perreau, the Baronet always believed, that Mrs. Rudd, then called the wife of Daniel Perreau, was either the daughter of Mr. William Adair, or of Lord Albemarle.

Mr. Robert Perfeau was fo earnest in foliciting Sir William to keep the bond fealed up, lest it should give any offence to Mr. William Adair, that Sir Thomas became a dupe to his gaming; and this may ferve to thew that Sir Thomas was a man of great humanity, otherwise he might have enquired of Mr. Adair, and then the whole scheme would have been laid open; but he could not imagine that a person of Robert Perreau's character and circumstances, connected with a young family, whose tender years required his utmost industry to support, would even have ventured to deposit forged bonds as a fecurity for money, feeing he lay every hour open to delufion.

Towards the latter end of June, Sir Thomas was obliged to set out from London to visit his estates in Yorkshire, and previous to that, he sealed up the bonds, and sent them to his bankers, with strict orders that they should be delivered to Mr. Robert Perreau unopened

unopened when they became due, so as he produced the money.

Accordingly on the twenty fourth of Auguft, five days before the money became due, Robert called at the bankers, and paid the four thousand pounds, and took up the bond. This fum had been procured from several different persons on forged bonds, and it was paid for two different reasons: first, to escape the gallows, and fecondly, to procure fresh credit. The credulous Baronet was, during the whole of the time thele things were transacted, utterly ignorant of the mystery of iniquity that was carrying on, and the reputed man of integrity and business, namely, Mr. Robert Perreau, was fo far from attending the making up preferiptions, that his whole time from morning to evening, was spent in riding from one part of the city to another, in order to procure intelligence concerning the rife and fall of the flocks that a fortune might be required in Exchange Alley.

In November, 1774, Robert Perreau wrote to Sir Thomas Frankland, who was then in Yorkshire, telling him that he had another bond from Mr. William Adair, for six thousand pounds, upon which he wanted to borrow five thousand: Sir Thomas, not suspecting

any deceit, wrote to his banker to let him have the five thousand pounds, upon his depositing the bond, and giving his note of hand as a collateral security.

On the 19th of November, Sir Thomas Frankland came to town, and next day Mr. Robert l'erreau waited upon him to thank him for his generofity, for having so readily complied with his request: he added, that he would be sure to take up the bond and note before they became due; for Mr. William Adair had given him his promise that he would before that time have more than sufficient cash to answer the purpose.

On the 24th of December, the same year, Robert Perreau waited again on Sir Thomas Frankland, and produced a bond, signed Will. Adair, for sive thousand three hundred pounds upon which he wanted to borrow the sum of four thousand pounds. This bond being made payable to Mr. Perreau, Sir Thomas had not the least suspicion concerning its authority, naturally imagining that he was present when it was executed.

Accordingly Sir Thomas, like a well meaning honest man, not suspecting any fraud, lent him the four thousand pounds, and locked up the

the bond in his strong box, designing to keep it till it should become due. Indeed such was the credulity of Sir Thomas, that he never fo much as afked any questions, for Robert Perreau constantly told him that Mr. William Adair would take up the bonds before they became due. To put off the fallehood with a better grace, Mr. Robert Perreau frequently waited on the Baronet, and told him that he hoped he would not forget to make enquiry concerning fuch vacancies as might happen to take place in the House of Commons; and. at the same time he added, that his brother Daniel was the most fortunate man in the world, for he would not only be received to a title, but that his Robert's family would be greatly advanced; for Mr. William Adair had taken a great liking to his fon, who was then at a boarding school in the country.

Indeed we need not be much furprized that a woman who could give herfelf out at one time to be the daughter of a noble peer, and at other times a baftard of the Pretender, should be able to impose on simple men who had no suspicion of deceit; but to imagine that she could impose on the Perreaus in the manner already mentioned, is past all manner of beatief.

Nor does it appear that the Perreaus were imposed on, for all three were ready to the different temptations, and all were sheltered under the belief that Sir Thomas Frankland had of Robert Perreau's integrity: on the other hand, Sir I homas feems to have laboured under a penal infatuation, otherwise he would have mentioned this affair to his friends in company, some of whom no doubt would have transmitted any account of it to Mr. William Adair, for this part of Sir William's conduct we have already endeavoured to cccount, but we would fecretly advise those who have money to lend, and indeed all fuch as have connections with the world, who are all mankind in general, to attend to the faying of Lord Bacon, namely, Take nothing on Trust, but all upon Tryal.

Sir Thomas Frankland, in his own defence, with respect to the charge of credulity, makes the following pertinent reslection: If a parent, who has a large family of young children, is reduced by the severity of distress, to want the necessaries of life, and is deaf to the cries of his infant children, there would be some reason to suspect his integrity; but when a man has lived near twenty years in credit, when he gradually, to all appearance, rises to affluence and even grandeur, what

man would suppose that he had any intention to deceive, and much less to commit a crime that would subject him to a capital punishment.

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To this it may be added, that had not Robert Perreau known that the bonds had been forged, would he not have defired Sir Thomas to call on Mr. William Adair, to confult with him, previous to his advancing the money. Had he done fo, every imputation of guilt would have been removed. An honest man is never ashamed of any thing that he knows to be confiftent with the rules of virtue: but where things are conducted in a fecret manner, there will always arise some degree of suspicion. Nothing, however, of this nature was done; Robert knew that the whole was a forgery, in order to raise money to spend in Exchange Alley, and therefore, when he was condemned, all thinking men withdrew from him the tear of pity, well knowing that a person who had acted in such a manner was far from being an object of compaffion.

But still, although Robert Perreau was a most notorious hypocrite, yet the whole blame must not be thrown upon him, for Mrs. Rudd, from the time she became the wh—e of the rich rich fon of Jacob, learned so many knavish tricks, that she was almost able to have decived the devil; and of her ingenuity we shall proceed in the subsequent part of this narrative, to point out such instances as will surprize the reader, and render her an object of detestation to every virtuous person, as long as the world exists.

That nothing may be wanting to expose the whole of this mystery of iniquity; we shall here present the public with some of the orders and notes, faithfully copied from the originals; and which, on the whole, will convince the Reader, that however credulously Sir Thomas Frankland acted in the whole of this affair, yet he was so far from being a common usurer, that humanity and the love of virtue seems to have been the sole motives by which his conduct was directed.

No. 1075 m. of His un London, May 5, 1 774.

Messes Batson, Stephenson and Hoggarth, pay to Mr. Robert Perreau, or Bearer, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sisty-two pounds six shillings and eight pence, and place it to the account of

THOMAS FRANKLAND.

£.2952 6s. 8d.

No.12532111N. reader London! May 114, 21774.

Mess. Batson, Stephenson, and Hoggart, Pay to Mr. Daniel Perreau the sum of one thousand pounds, and place it to the account of right to thom, yourses a content

punauxuna Bampu Condly, as the cost Ars knew where Sir Thomas's country-leat was,

Torksbire, November 16, 177441

To Messirs. Batson, Stephenson, and Hoggart.

mode of directing letters; bundamble som

In order to fave postage, I have inclosed to you Mr. Robert Perreau's letter, with directions to do the needful, which you will find is, to take the bond signed William Adair, with Mr. Robert Perreau's notes of hand, as I did before, when he paid you in some money in August last; you may let him have sive thousand pounds, (I say, sive thousand pounds) and he will pay you the discount: but let that be as he chuses. I have wrote to him to call upon you, and that you will settle it with him in the same manner as if I was in town.

bus Derbuid Heis THOMAS FRANKLAND

In consequence of this order, Mr. Robert, Perreau called upon the bankers, and received the money without any deduction whatever.

It

. It is possible that the reader will be furprized Sir Thomas Frankland should date his letters from Yorshire in general, without mentioning a particular place; but then it must be observed, first, that when gentlemen retire into the country, much of their time is spent in visits; and, secondly, as the bankers knew where Sir Thomas's country-feat was, they were consequently convinced, that a letter directed to him would be safe. Undoubtedly there is a little impropriety in this mode of directing letters; but, as has been already observed in the course of this work, thate who have no intention to deceive, are but little studious concerning formalities. But to go on with she copies, we shall adduce a few more.

London, December 24, 1774.

No. 4803. Mears Barlon, Stephenson, and Hoggart, No. 60.

Pay to Mr. Robert Perreau, or bearer, the full of three thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds nine shillings, and place it to the account of

bovisos bus asses Thomas Frankland.

Lous any deduction processing

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London, November 19, 1774.

I promise to pay to Sir Thomas Frankland, baronet, or his order, the sum of four thousand pounds, on the twenty sixth day of March next, for value received.

£5000.

ROBERT PERREAU.

Golden square, December 24, 1774.

I promise to pay to Sir Thomas Frankland, baronet, or his order, the sum of four thouland pounds, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, for value received.

£4000.

ROBERT PERREAU.

From these copies, which have been transcribed in the most faithful manner, the reader will naturally be convinced in what manner these persons acted; and, from their own declarations, at last it will appear, first, that Mr. William Adair had no connections with them; secondly, that this money could not be spent in the ordinary way of living; thirdly, that the brothers had run to such extreme lengths in the alley, they thought no scheme too desperate, so as they could preserve a tottering character.

Soon after Daniel Perreau with his Irish T 2 enamorato, enamoraso, Mrs. Rudd, had fettled in the house in Harley-street, Daniel rode our as usual, attended by his two footment of livery, and it was common for Mrs. Rudd to inform him vine the evening, that many of her relations had called to visio her, the most remarkable of whom was Mr. William Adair, who, according to her account, spent some hours every way with the children in the nursery.

Certainty, Mr. William Addir was one of the best natured men in the world, and much better than Payne the constable, who would thus in the most consecending manner wife a sharper, and a common adulterous prostique, a sharper, and a common adulterous prostique.

Things were now beginning to draw to-wards a period; the cup of iniquity was full, and began to run over. In plain English, every bit of credit was gone; and it was a tols up, whether they should abscond, and leek for shelter in some foreign country, or whether they should not make a fresh attempt to commit a new forgery.

The last was agreed on, and indeed several were committed to but those for which

they suffered are what will now principally engage our attentions

The diffress of these wretches was now become so great, that they really knew not what to do, they were miserable beyond description, but such was their pride, that they could not submit to lower the stag. They had not the humility to sell their houses, and rich furniture; they had not the grace to acknowledge their guilt, by which their crimes might have been forgiven, nor had they the courage to run away, to escape the avenging hand of justice. This was about the latter end of January 1776, and not much more than seven weeks after Daniel had taken possession of the house in Harley Street.

To encourage the brothers to go on with new forgeries, Mrs. Rudd prevailed on Mr. James Adair to make her a visit, and that gentleman spent about an hour at their house, but she strictly ordered Daniel not to mention any thing concerning their affairs.

Now will any man of common sense imagine that Daniel Perreau did not believe that Miss. Rudd was as great an imposter as himself, for as he knew he was in danger of being hange!; why did not he lay open the whole to Miss.

T 2 Immes.

James Adair, even although Mrs. Rudd had been prefered Had he done to the would have avery hones man in his favory hones man in his favory hones do it hwithout condemning thinkelt a man had been been broken and the state of th

As Icon as Mr. James Adair was gent, Mrs. Rude told Daniel Verreau that to complete his happinels, Mr. William Adainwould from make them a vifit to dinner, but this event never took place, nor did the even instend it should, for the knew she could not procure such a favour. Indeed both the Adairs knew nothing more of Mrs. Rudd any further, than that James, who had been long conversant in the linen trade, had been applied to to make up the differences that had raken place between Mrs. Rudd and her husband.

Gairy, afflichee, and extravagance, still went on as before, although all the parties were at the last gasp, and on the third day of March 1975. Mr. Daniel Perreac, with Mrs. Rudd, dined about fix in the evening, with the brother Robert, and the evening having been spent as usual, in cards and scandal, the coachman and sootmans were called from a neighbouring alchouse, and Laniel, with his tady, returned home to the elegant house in Harley Street.

riage will take care that his fervants are admitted too the kitchen of the houses of those whom they wifit, and by a practice of that nature, many persons have been prevented from bringing themselves to an untimely end.

plithed Mr. Daniel Perreau, who imagined, that were his footmen to go into his brother's house, they would actually become a dishonour to a common apothecary.

The three adventurers knew that as they themselves were in the high road to the gallows, for they had no objection against their servants becoming actors in the entertainment.

However, when they returned home, Elizabeth Perkins, a jacobite, from the north of Ireland, and daughter to a noted White Boy, who had been hung in chains at Down Patrick, acted as lady's mad to Mrs. Rudd, delivered her as usual, a letter; the lady asked her maid at what time the letter had been left, and being told about nine o'clock in the evening, the retired to her close to read it.

were the contents, to which she answered, that

that Mr. William Adair had defired that Mr.
Robert Perreau would berrow five thousand
pounds in Mr. William Adair's name, and
that be might apply for the money to one Mr.
Henry Evans

This was the most necessary course, some of the bonds given to Sir Thomas Frankland were near becoming due, and it seems to have been still their intention to sorge one bond in order to make good the payment of another. That this was the case will appear more evivident when we consider, that Robert Perreau called on his brother Daniel the next morning, in order to contrive some new scheme to raise money.

A conversation now took place between the parties, which will serve to set their characters in the clearest light. Mrs. Rudd shewed them the letter, wherein it was said that Mr. William Atlair desired the money from Mr. Evans tather than any other person, because he knew he would not offer his bonds in payment till they became due. It was necessary that both the brothers should object against applying to Mr. Evans, because they had had dealings with him before, and Mrs. Rudd did not urge the point, well knowing that the would spon find an opportunity to put her

her tcheme in practice. Robert took his leave with a heavy heart, because the money could not be raised, but soon after he was gone, Mrs. Rudd told Daniel, that Mr. William Adair would not on any account desire Mr. Robert Perreau to apply for the money, unless it was agreeable to him to do it. However, she added, that there was great reason to believe, that Messis. Drummonds would advance it, especially as they were well known to Mr. William Adair, and had had considerable dealings with him while he was engaged in the agency business.

The Mess. Drummonds had already lent Mr. Robert Perreau one thousand, four hundred pounds, and that there might be no doubt concerning the authenticity of the bond, in the name of Mr. William Adair, that sum was to be deducted out of the five thousand pounds. Accordingly Robert went to Willon the scrivener, and got him to fill up the bond in the name of Mr. William Adair.

This part of the work being compleated, Robert called for the bond, and returning to his house, where he found Mrs. Rudd, he gave it to her. This was late on Saturday evening, and consequently, nothing could be done

English.

dong with iscidite Sunday enfuing but that time was not spent in idlenels, for Mr. Daniel rude out, attended by his two footmen in the forenoon, that is, from eleven till three, while the French barber, inflead of the hangman, was dreffing Mrs. Rudd's bair, and building it up into fuch a pyramid as Lady Mary Wortley Montague describes in one of ther Letters from Vienna. Daniel having spent two hours in dreffing, several dreadful reps were heard as the door, and about a quarter after five o'clock feveral carriages arrived in which were Mr. Robert Perreau and his lady, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Jackson, and several others, fone of whom were kept miftreffes, and others most notorious sharpers. At fix in the evenlog dinner was fet on the table, and we need not doubt but it was the most elegant that could have been provided; filks, laces, and jewels, made the most splendid appearance, and the whole might have been justly called the temple of diffipation. Daniel was now congratulated on the title he was just on the point of receiving, and Mrs. Rudd was honoured with the appellation of lady.

There is no reason to believe that either Dr. Brooks, or Dr. Jackson, could have the least suspicion of the wickedness of those wretches with whom they had been some time connected

and the rest of the sharpers who composed the company, were not strangers to the manner in which these wretches lived. Indeed Mrs. Rudd was such an artful woman, that she could almost have deceived the devil. This will appear the more evident if we attend to the following circumstance.

We have already taken notice that the two fifters of the Perreaus had deposited their fortunes in the hands of these two desperate adventurers, and although they had the good fortune to receive the money once, yet they were weak enough to lend it a second time, nor will they ever recover one shilling of it. About this time Esther Perreau, one of the sisters, was on a treaty of marriage with a gentleman of fortune, and consequently she became more than usually pressing for her money. She wrote to her brother Robert on the subject, and he laid her letter before Mrs. Rudd, who like an artful strumpet returned the following answer.

Dear Hetty,

"I am so much overjoyed at the prospect of approaching grandeur, that I embrace this opportunity of writing to you. I hope you

" you are not going to be married to a com-" mon vulgar fellow who has no take for "carded by your brother. What, Herry, would you bring dishonour upon a baroner and a lady allied to the greatest families in " the kingdom? But I am just now called to wait on his majelty; the splendor of the drawing room, with which I have been long acquainted, will revive my spirits "with new vigour. What an honour to be introduced by the chamberlain to his ma-" jesty, and careffed by the greatest sove" reign in the world. I am only afraid
" that the ladies of the bed-chamber will be-" come jealous of me, and confequently I Mall create myfelf many, enemies ; but what is all that to grandeur, seeing that I mall be admired by the lords in proportion " as I am hated by the ladies. When I have "made a low curtiey to his majesty, a noble-"man of my own family will conduct me to "an elegant seat in the drawing room, and nothing will then be heard from the drawing room to the bottom of the stairs, than " Lady Perrean's fervants! Lady Perrean's ferwants! For foine time I will affect not to heaf them, till at last with an easy elegance " peculiar to myfelf, I will rife up, and eight or ten lords will conduct me to my coach. u Dan W.

Dan. (i. e. Daniel) has not the spirits I imagined he was possessed of, for he seems to pay but little regard to the honours to which he has been advanced, and why then 5. Should not I be jealous of him? and I will " punish him too; for I make him dance at-" tendance at St. James's to wait on the king " every court day. This, my dear, is the best " way of punishing such fort of husbands; for when he finds that my charms eclipse all " those of the other ladies at court, he will " return to his duty, and become my most " humble flave. Ah! what is money to grandeur! I really cannot fay any more, for my head is almost intoxicated with the thoughts " of being able to vie with the first ladies at " court. We are to dine te-morrow at the " Earl of Galloway's, where all my noble re-" lations will be prefent, and every thing will be fettled. Dan's patent is making out, " and he will kifs his majesty's hand when he " receives it. Mr. William Adair has almost compleated the election for the borough, and in a few days Dan will be fworn in a " member for the House of Commons. " shame, my dear Hetty, don't live any longer in that contemptible place*, but come to "London, for Wales is as bad as the High-

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Mile Baber Perreau lived at that time at Caermarthen in Wales,

"Inds of Scotland, or the abominable bogs of Ireland. In Scotland nothing can be procured besides brims one and carmeal, in Ireland nothing but whilky and potatoes, and in Wales cheese and goats shell is the most delicious entertainment that can be set before a stranger,

... Adieu, dear Hetty,

". roll (ab oral right & M. C. Perreau."

It was with much difficulty that the author procured the above letter, and the whole of its contents may ferve to shew that the nearer such profligates approach to the brink of destruction, the more bold and enterprising are they in their schemes; but we must now return to the narrative.

Monday the fixth of March, Mr. Daniel Perreau rode out about eleven o'clock in the morning, and returned at three, after which, having spent two hours in dressing, he was visited by Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Evans, with their wives and families. Robert Perreau, with his wife, joined the company, and they continued spending the time in distribution till the fashionable hour of twelve. There is something very surprising in the transitions from one stile of life to another.

It is well known, that the vulgar drift, like the vulgar in all other countries, generally go to bed foon, and rife early in the morning; for, as the old proverb fays, then busing the state of the proverb fays, then busing

Early to bed, and early to rife, and flow

" Is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wife.

But Mrs. Rudd's culls had taught her to turn day into night, and night into day. Nor is this much to be wondered at, when we confider that this practice is common among the nobility; and as Mrs. Rudd was to be the lady of a baronet, we need not be surprized that she, as far as lay in her power, imitated their example.

The company being dismissed, or, to use the polite phrase, having taken their leave, Mrs. Rudd went up to her dressing room, to put off those glorious ornaments in which her soul was wrapped, and Mr. Daniel Perreau went down for the same purpose to his study. By a study, we generally understand a separate room, where a man of erudition retires to in order to read, and improve his intellectual faculties; but what occasion a sharper like Mr. Daniel Perreau should have for a study, we leave the reader to judge. Not to read any valuable authors, but rather to contrive

fehemes to raise money by illicit practices in Exchange-Alley.

With the fashionable part of the world it is however become common for many persons to have studies or libraries filled with books, although they are not able to read the titles; for, to use the words of the Spectator, they may have a set of the classick authors in usum Delphini, in wood, and a collection of Elzevirs by the same hand.

When Mr. Daniel Perreau had put off his tich finery, and put on his night-gown and morocco slippers, he retired to bed to his virtueus confort, Mrs. Rudd; but, looking on the table, he saw a paper lying there, and hiving, for formality's take enquired what it was, Mrs. Rudd told him, that it was a bond for seven thousand five hundred pounds, payable to Mr. Robert Perreau, and properly executed by Mr. William Adair. She added; that her maid Elizabeth Perkins had brought it to her, and that it had been delivered by Mr. William Adair to Francis, one of the footmen.

Strange | that Mr. Wiliam Adair should in this manner give bonds to be negotiated in his own name, while every person knew

m essident practices in knew that he was a gentleman of an ample fortune, acquired by great industry while he acted as an agent for the army. Could Daniel Perseau believe this story? No, he could not, nor did he. He knew what Mrs. Rudd was intending to transact, and therefore he did not ask her any questions.

The teader, if he has the least feeling, may form fome notion of what thefe wretches felt during the night. The agonizing pangs of a guilty configence tormented them, and they arose in the morning much sooner than usual. This is not much to be wondered at; for although a bed affords reft to the honest and indultrious, yet it often occasions a torment to the guilty.

The first thing done in the morning was to fend for Mr. Robert Perreau, and when the bond was shown him, he faid it was rather a disagreeable affair; to which Mrs. Rudd replied, that Mr. Drummond would have no objection to it, as the fecurity was undeniable. Robert, however, put the bond into his pocket; and breakfast being over, Daniel went out to ride as usual. Now, if Robert had not been in his own mind well convinced that the bond had been forged, why should he have objected to prefenting it to Mr Drummond? Nay, had

had it been forged, and Robert at the same time innocent, no hurt could have happened to hims for he would have been able to make it appears to the satisfaction of every rational person, that he was not guilty-eller and more

Does a person intreat me to carry a bond to a hanker, and shall that banker punish me because it has been forged, seeing I am entirely innocent? I answer. No nor will such a principle ever be admitted in law; otherwise there would soon be an end of our most sacred rights and privileges.

In the afternoon, as we to be people call it, namely, about three o'clock, Mr. Daniel Penrau returned from what he called his morning ride; and having, as utual, spent two hours in deciting, he went into his study, where he found Mrs. Rudd with Mr. Robert Perreau and one Captain Ellis a needy sharper, who has had several very narrow escapes from the gallows. do I M tadt yet aid no saw it

It would be unnecessary to repeat what a passed in conversation while these persons were at dianet, for it was just as usual, namely, encomiums on Mrs. Rudd's great a connections with the Scotch and Irish nobein lity, some of whom are not worth an ounce

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Rudd knews that the persons to whom she was speaking owere all needy sharpers, and many of them having had hair breadth escapes from the gallows, they dared not to call in question what she said.

panied his two first cousins, viz. James Connor, and Daniel O'Neil, to Tyburn; and therefore, not knowing how soon he might have occasion to take a trip past the fatal environs of St. Giles, where many of his countrymen reside, and of which many of them have long ago taken a last farewel, he laid an embargo upon his tongue, and became as silent as St. Patrick, when he was on the brink of being hanged for stealing a horse in the province of Ulster, at a place where a town has been built to perpetuate the memory of his villainy.

It was on this day that Mr. Robert Perreau waited on Mr. Robert Drummond; and the circumstances attending that affair are of such an extraordinary nature, that they must be set in the clearest light; and the rather so, because some persons are divided in their opinions.

Hadl doidw striction of street Mr. Robert Perreau knew that both the Dremmonds were men of fuch humanity fuely antiounded benevolence; and fuch uninorted integrity, that in the first place he imagined they would not suspect there was any fraud; or, if that suspicion took place, as it really did afterwards, then they would forgive them, although the offence was capital. About ten o'clock in the morning, Mr. Rou bert Perreau waited on Mr. Robert Drummond, with the bond, and told him that he was to discount out of it the one thousand four hundred pounds which had been advanced on his (Robert Perreau's) note of hand. Mr. Robert Drummond looked at the bond, and asked whether the person signing was Mr. William Adair of Pall-mall, who had been formerly an agent to the army. Robert Perreau answering in the affirmative, Mr. 100bert Drummond expressed some doubts concerning the authenticity of the bond; adding, that as it was a thing of very great impor-tance, he would mention it to his brother Mr. Henry Drummond as foon as he came down to the office.

Robert Perreau, heltering himfelf under the fanction which his character had procured him left the bond with Mr. Drummond, although he knew it to have been forged, as will

will appear from some particulars which shall be mentioned afterwards. It was upon this circumstance that Robert Perreau chiefly rest ed his defence on his trial; but as this defence, will be inferted in its proper place. we shall not now make any remarks upon it. What bear 17 25 Mist and

creative did a finewaitis. Liven the vivould ? As foon as Robert Perreau was gone, Mr. Drummond fent for his brother Henry; and we need not wonder how they were furprized, when they both concluded that the bond was a forged one.

hundred bounds which had been

They had long confidered Robert Perreau as a gentleman of the first integrity, and h.d. employed him in their families in the way of his profession. Indeed they did not at first believe that Robert had forged the boad himself, but then, at the same time, they could not account for what he told them, namely, that he had feen Mr. William Adair Let as it was a thing of very greatif aluaexs

To obviate every objection, and to convince themselves concerning what they doubted of, it was agreed that they should call upon Mr. William Adair, and thew him the bond. Accordingly, they did for and when Mr. William Adair had looked at the bond. saleh he knew it to have been fugell, is

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he told them, that so far from the fignature's being his hand-writing, he did not so much as know Robert Perreau, and his name had been used in order to impose upon them!

Little did either Mr. William Adair or the Drummonds imagine what would transpire, it was still a mystery to them, and therefore they suspended their judgments till next day, when they imagined Robert Perreau would call for the bond. He did so, at ten in the morning, in his chariot, and both the Drummonds were ready, waiting for him.

Robert appeared before them feemingly without the least embaraffment; which may ferve to fliew, that he was no ftranger to fuch practices, although this is another of the particulars upon which he rested his defence. The Meffes. Drummonds asked, whether Mr. Perreau wanted the money; and he answering in the affirmative, they still continued to express their doubts about the authenticity of the bond. Robert, not suspecting that they bad made any enquiry, which indeed is a little furprizing, told them that he had just been with Mr. William Adair, and that he had defired him to inform them, that they need be under no apprehensions with rebe spect to the bond, because it was genuine; that

that Mr. Robett Petreau was his particular friend; and that he, Mr. William Adair, was just going out of town, and that he would call upon them as foon as he returned?

The circumstance of Robert's mentioning Mr. William Adair's going out of town is the more necessary to be attended to, because it in a great measure serves to lay open the whole mystery, and point out the principles upon which Robert Perreau acted.

Every man of common sense must believe, that Robert Perreau did not imagine the Messes. Drummonds had or would make any inquiry, and that was the reason why he ventured to leave the bond; for had he suspected in the least that they would have done so, he had only to carry it home, and commit it to the slames. But now, when he sound that they still expressed their doubts, he thought it most proper to tell the absurd story abovementioned, not doubting but that would prove satisfactory.

The Drummonds looked at each other with aftonishment; then, turning to Robert Perreau, asked him if he would go to Mr. William Adair; to which he freely consented, still imagining that they would not put him to

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the trial. However, finding them determined to go, he boldly ventured along with them; and, as he did not so much as change countenance while he was in the coach, we may naturally imagine, first, that he was a most hardened villain; and, secondly, that he would have an opportunity of impeaching Mrs. Rudd, by laying the whole blame upon her.

It is impossible to express the feelings of the Drummonds on this occasion. They were men adorned with every virtue that could ennoble human nature, and they had long considered Robert Perreau as one like themseves. They did not believe he could be so weak as to labour under a deception, and yet they were convinced, that he had told them a most notorious falshood. How to reconcile these things together, was what surprised them, and till greater was their surprise, when they heard Robert Perreau boldly affert to Mr. William Adair, that all he had advanced concerning the bond, was true.

It is necessary to observe, that for gery is one of the most odious crimes that can be committed in a country where great part of the credit depends upon the circulation of paper currency, as a security between man and

and man in the way of trade. It was this which first induced the legislative power to make forgery a crime of a capital nature, and certainly nothing could be more reasonable.

But notwithstanding the severity of the law, in the punishment of this crime, yet such was the humanity of the Drummonds, that they did not chuse to proceed to extremity, and therefore they asked Mr. Robert Perreau to declare to them the whole truth. Accordingly, Mr. Daniel Perreau and Mrs. Rudd were sent for, and in their presence, Mr. Wilham Adair disclaimed all manner of knowledge of the bonds, and likewise denied that he had ever seen either of the Perreaus or Mrs. Rudd before that time.

The mine that had been so long in springing, being now blown up, it was in vain to pretend innocence any longer, and therefore Mrs. Rudd, like an artful hypocrite, earnestly begged that the Messis. Dummonds and Mr. William Adair, would admit her to a private conference!

In this she acted in some measure consistent with the character of her predecessor Cleopaira, who earnestly entreated to be admitted to the presence of the Emperor Augustus, not doubting

doubting but her charms would make some impression on the mind of the young emperor; but he was too well acquainted with her tricks to place any considence in what she said. He knew that she had ruined Pompey, and deluded Julius Cæsar; and therefore he justly imagined that it was most consistent with his interest, not to have any thing to do with her.

The Drummonds, however acted from more noble principles, they had too much virtue to be feduced by a common strumpet; but they thought it inconfissent with their characters. to go into private with a woman who had trampelled upon every moral obligation, and diferaced her own fex. As both the Drummonds were men of humanity, and as they were willing to learn all they could concerning this mysterious transaction, they at last confented to comply with her request; and, being all together in a private room, the told them that Daniel had drawn a knife, which he held to her throat, threatening to kill her unless the would fign the bond in the name of Mr. William Adair.

This convertation being over, the Drummonds returned to the room, where the Perreaus were then fitting, and told Robert, that they they were extremely forry for what had happened; but if he would return them the one thousand four hundred pounds, which they had lent some time before, they would drop all proceedings against him, as they never, till then, believed that he would have committed such a crime.

One would have thought that this candid and merciful declaration of the Drummonds would have brought tears of contrition from the eyes of the guilty persons, but quite the reverse took place. Robert, although he had times innumerable added one crime to another, yet had the mind, once to insist that his character was at stake, and that he would not suffer the affair to drop.

Strange! that a man, who had been brought up in a genteel manner, and was well conversant with the world, should thus rush upon the precepice of destruction, but guilt blinds the eyes of the understanding, and deprives men of the use of their rational faculties.

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Still the Drummonds, as the most merciful men that ever lived, were willing to drop the affair; and as a proof that they were in earnest, they suffered the three offenders to go home to their respective abodes; an instance

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of humanity, which even credulity itself could fearcely believe, had it not been authenticated on oath, in a court of justice.

Mrs. Rudd, on her return home, told Daniel Perreau, that the would call on Mr. James Adair in Scho-square, who would clear up the whole mystery. Her request was complied with, and after the returned to her house in Harley street, she told Daniel that she had seen Mr. James Adair, and that he was so shocked at what had happened, that he was not able to go on in shaving himself.

Now that this was a most notorious falsehood, will appear evident from the following letter written by Mr. James Adair to Mrs. Rudd, at the time she was first taken into custody.

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officers but you have

You know that when you called upon me, you told me the bond was forged, that you you teld me the bond was forged, that you you have now delivered the whole upon oath before the justices, you must expect that I will have nothing more to do with you.

I. ADAIR.

It is necessary to take notice, that the transactions at Mr. William Adair's happened on Wednesday, and no notice of it transpired till the Saturday following. This may serve to shew that the Drummonds never intended to prosecute them, nor would they have appeared against them, had they not been obliged by writ of subpæna, to comply with which was a duty they owed to their country.

Thursday and Friday were both spent in fuch a manner as the guilty are well acquainted with, and the humane will wish to draw a veil over. Things were now come to such a crisis, that there was was nothing to be done but either to feek shelter in some foreign country, to acknowledge their guilt, or to retire to a private station: the last would have redounded much to their honour; for, notwithstanding the injury they had done to many individuals, yet as the humane and compassionate Messrs. Drummonds did not chuse to injure them, they might have escaped the halter, had Daniel only fold his house in Harley Street, and Robert returned to his practice as an apothecary.

Now this was in every respect practicable, for as the Drummonds never intended to injure Robert Perreau, whom they considered

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as a man of unblemished character, so he might have gone and attended his business, as usual; but, alas! he was too deeply engaged in the stocks to imagine he could ever retract, till such time as he had acquired a plumb. To waddle out of the Alley as a lame duck, was what he could not bear the thoughts of; for what gentleman that keeps his chariot, and spends most of his time in dissipation, would chuse to have it said that he had failed in complying with such promises as had been given upon a word of honour.

Mr. Daniel Perreau, had he been an honest man, would have improved this circumstance, and, in confequence of the lenity shewed by Meffis. Drummonds, he would have advertifed for the place of a merchant's clerk; and as for Mrs. Rudd, had the intended to provide for her children, in an honest manner, the might have taken a cook's shop, or a green-stall, near St. Giles's, where the would certainly have been vifited by all the bogtratters that ever frould happen to come from the Land of Saints. Why St. Giles's should become the place of residence of all the vagabond Irish, is what the author is not able to account for, but this he knows, that one day taking a walk out into the fields, a little beyond Tottenham Court Road, he met a woman

woman, who had a little time before broke loofe from the bogs of Ireland, and the asked him the following questions:

Arrah, my dear, where is our St. Giles's? and I am told that my dear honey husband lives there. He is the fon of old Toby Scrub, who came from the Highlands to Dublin, after the Rebellion in Scotland, where my husband was born, and there acted formerly as a thoe-boy, but is come to London, and I am told lives in St. Giles's, with Pat. Daly, my brother, and writes dying speeches. The author taking compassion upon the poor woman, directed her the nightly way to St. Giles's, hoping that she might soon find out her husband Toby and her brother Patrick.

However, to proceed with the narrative, all the parties were to much embarraffed, that they knew not what they were doing, and therefore they packed up some of their goods in order to proceed to Dover, and from thence to France, where they might have lived as long as they had money, and consequently escaped the halter.

There is not the least doubt Daniel Perreau and Mrs. Rudd would have willingly complied with this proposal, and the more to because

cause it originated from themselves; but Mr. Robert Perreau had different motives, for he imagined that if he could get himself admitted an evidence for the crown, and consequently hang his own brother and his lady, he would slip his own neck out of the halter. The motives upon which this man acted, must be for ever branded with marks of detestation, but his case was desperate, and he thought it much better to hang than be hanged.

Accordingly, when they had packed up their rags, and proceeded as far as the corner of Bloomsbury-Square, Robert Perreau, under pretence that he had forgot something, desired the carriage might stop a short time, after which, he would return and join the company.

In the mean-time while they waited for him, he went to Sir John Fielding's office, and gave information of the forgeries, not doubting but he would be admitted an evidence. Sir John happened not to be present at the time, and Mr. Addington, the sitting justice, told Robert Perreau, that he must take him into custody, till such time as the affair was cleared up.

Accordingly, two or three of the thief-

takers were fent to take Daniel, and Mrs. Rudd into custody, and being brought before Justice Addington, he discharged Daniel, and committed Robert and Mrs. Rudd, to Tothilfields Bridewell. This was on Saturday, and Daniel having with his usual temerity, gone to visit his brother next day, he was detained a prisoner till such time as he should be examined by Sir John Fielding.

In this manner the three prisoners remained in custody till the Wednesday following, when they were brought before Sir John Fielding, but so great was the crowd attending the examination, that it was impossible to come to any knowledge of the facts.

It is in a manner impossible to express the roat which this affair made in London, at the time the forgeries were discovered.

The crimes charged upon the prisoners were of the most enormous nature, but it remained a doubt with many, upon whom the guilt ought to fixed, but that we have now in our power to settle beyond the least matter of dispute.

Sir John Fielding, Anding the could not do justice either to the prisoner, or prosecutor, by examining

examining them at his his own office, adjourned the proceedings to Guildhall, West-minster, where after proposing a great number of questions, Mrs. Rudd was admitted an evidence for the crown.

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It is necessary to observe, that by all the statutes by which accomplices are admitted evidences, the law supposes that the evidence should be a participant in the crime, and that he should reveal all he knew with respect to the persons accused. Mrs. Rudd, however, with all her sine seelings, had but little knowledge of the laws, and therefore she nearly brought herself to the halter, by concealing the most material circumstances.

National reflections, are, of all others, the most inviduous that can be admitted into the company of rational creatures, but yet it must be allowed, that there are some things so peculiar to the Irish, that it seems impossible to divest them of it. It is certain the vulgar Irish invert the English language, and no reason is known to be assigned for their doing so.

To apply this, we may quote the Newgate Calendar, under the year 1720. Mr. Patrick Malony, and Mr. James Carrol, both agreed to go out one evening on the scamp; and in consequence

confequence of that hopeful resolution, they robbed a gentleman in his chair, near the entrance into Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Carrol took to his heels; but Malony, who was a clumfy chairman, ran across the fields, and the watchman having received the alarm, fent his dog after him, and tore out part of the calf of his legs. Next day, both the prisoners were committed; and when the evidence against them was closed, they were called upon to make their defence. Malony had nothing to fay; but Carrol told the judge, that he had several questions to ask the witness. " Pray, my lord, ask him if I was on the " right or the left fide of the chair when he was robbed?" The profecutor answered, " On the right fide." To this Carrol answered, that it was a most notorious falshood; for, when he robbed him, he was upon the right fide. Again; said Carrol, "Ask him what coloured cloaths I had on when I rob bed him?" To which the profecutor anfwered, "They were white or light-colour'd " cloaths." Carrol could not contain his indignation any longer; but bursting out into a violent fit of passion, declared, that the witness was a liar; for (to use his own words) he faid, " Arrah, my dear lord, I will prove " him to be perjured; for Mr. Mallony can " tell, that before we went out that night 66 to

to rob, we changed cloaths; and when I were black." The judge defired him not to ask any more questions of that nature, lest they should do him more injury than service. Carrol and Mallony were hanged; as undoubtedly Mrs. Rudd will be one day, with many of her countrymen.

ther weis conducted by the lambitation To recapitulate every thing written in the newspapers concerning these persons, would he to swell this volume to the size of a folio, and at the same time it would not be very entertaining to the public. It is however neceffery to observe, that as soon as Daniel, had been taken into custody, in confequence of waiting on his brother Robert in prison, each of the parties endeavoured to accuse the others. Robert, in the first instance. had attempted to turn evidence in order to hang Mrs. Rudd, but his request being rejected, and the admitted an evidence by the justices in Bow-street, the brothers joined into one scheme, to try if they could not contrive some ingenious scheme in order to set aside the force of her evidence, and throw the whole guilt upon her.

We have already taken notice, that Mrs. Rudd had been some time in keeping by the worshipful

worshipful John Squintum, Esq. at whose actions one hundred thousand vagabonds have been lost in admiration, and for whom the ladies of Billingsgate have burnt their baskets to make a bonsire; Spitalsields weavers have neglected their families, to commit depredations on the property of their masters, and made a peaceable exit at Tyburn; to which place they were conducted by the patriot himtels, who took care to do the needful.

It is not however infinuated that the patriot kept the lady entirely to himself—no: he rather took her in as a bawd does a whore, in order to let her out to his abandoned companions on the most advantageous terms.

It is certain that the patriot had intrusted Mrs. Rudd with some secrets, and therefore he did every thing in his power to get her hanged; for, to use the famous expression made use of by the Egyptian chiefs, previous to their murdering Pompey, "Dead persons never tell tales."

The bills of indictment were found against the brothers at Hicks's Hall, principally on the evidence of Mrs. Rudd, in April 1775; and although their trial should have come on at that time, yet when they were brought to

the bar, and the trial put off, instead of committing them to Newgate, aso is affinal in sall fuch cases he as first president of the bench exerted his influence to far as not get them returned to their former place of confinements and be acted with every kind of indulgente which could be granted to perfons in their we proceed to recite spanshaugun yaqqahnu trials of the two brothers, that we should take edilais necessary to remark; that among the parriot's friends (if fuch a wreadle could have friends) was an Irish colonely who had many times narrowly escaped the gallows, and this dignified bog-trotter had actually, confiftent with that innate impudence peculiar to his countrymen, made propolals of marriage to the patriot's daughter, rather bioliste and

The moralists in general have laid it down as a fixed rule, that the most abandoned wretch that ever lived in the world has still within him some remaining sparks of virtue; and this was the case with the patriot. Although he had spent several years in doing every thing to oppress the government of that country where he was born; and though he had ransacked hell to discover proper opportunities of committing new crimes, yet he had so much regard for his daughter, that he did not chuse she should be thrown away upon

upon a common Irill tharper. This part of the patriot's conduct, which is perhaps the only good action he ever did in his life; does him great honour, but then it made the cotone him great honour, but then it made the cotone of Mass Rudd's culls, the patriot did all he could to min both. It is therefore necessary, before we proceed to recite the particulars of the trials of the two brothers, that we should take notice of the patriot, at whose instance, in the first place, Mrs. Rudd was deprived of the benefit of becoming an evidence for the crown.

On Thursday the first day of June last, Mrs. Rudd was brought to the bar of the court at the Old Bailey, in order to give evidence against Robert Perreau, having been admitted for that purpose by the justices, and having given evidence before the grand jury.

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Aftony Sir John Burland, the Recorder, and the Common Serjeant. 21527 large 21 21240 53

It appears evident, that the judges had not the least notion of rejecting the evidence of Mrs. Rudd, till the idea was suggested to them by the arch-patriot. As that gentleman was lord mayor for the year, he proposed in Y 2

open court that Mrs. Rudd could not be admitted as a witness; and, to use his own words, " It is probable this woman, from her connections and fituation, will prevaricate from what the delivered before the julices and the grand jury, and confequently ferve mine." He themaddreffed Judge Afton in the following words: My lord, "Robert Perreal has been already convicted without the evidence of this woman, and probably the other (Daniel) will have the same fate. It is therefore shocking that Mrs. Rudd should escape punishment, seeing the appears to "have been the principal in the whole of the forgeries. No use has yet been made of " her evidence; and therefore I would move, " that the may be immediately taken into cuf-" tody, and tried, as the most guilty of the " three." having given evidence before the grand. Mr. Linds, and Gentlemen of the York.

In the course of the trial of Robert Perreau, it appeared that he had offered the forged bond to Mr. Drummond, as already mentioned in the course of this narrative. The Drummonds delivered their evidence with all the candour imaginable, and the proof was strong, clear, and conclusive. Some few evidences were sailed, to prove that Mrs. Rudd had frequently employed her servants to deliver forged letters

who sent them to his brother Robert; but whatever truth might have been in that, certain it is that the evidence of Mr. Drummond overthrew the whole; for how could Robert Perreau attempt to vindicate himself, after the notorious falshood he had told with respect to his having seen Mr. William Adair, and that even after the Drummonds had made the enquiry? However, what was wanting in support of the facts, he attempted to supply by an address to the passions of the jury; of which the following is a copy, and must be acknowledged to be an exceeding artful one.

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DEFENCE OF ROBERT PERREAU.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury.

I F I had been wanting in that fortitude which is the result of innocence, or had found any hesitation in submitting my proceedings to the strictest scrutiny, I need not at this day have stood before my country, or set my life upon the issue of a legal trial. Supported by the consciousness of my integrity, I have forted that transaction to light, which might else have been suppressed; and have voluntarily to the suppressed; and have voluntarily fought.

fought that imprifement which guilt never invites, and even innocence has been known to fly from; ardently looking forward to this hour, as the fure, though painful means of vindicating a character, not distinguished indeed for its importance, but hitherto maintained without a blemish.

There are many respectable witnesses at hand, and many more, I perfuade myfelf would be found, if it had been necessary to fummon them upon a point of such notoriety, who will inform your Lordships and the Court, how I have appeared to them to act, what truft has been reposed in me, and what credit I had with them for my diligence, honelty, and punctuality. In truth, my Lords, I am bold to lay, that few in my line of life have carried on their bufiness with a fairer character, nor many with better fuccels. I have followed no pleafures, nor launched into any expences; there is not a man living who can charge me with neglect or diffipation. The honest profits of my trade have afforded me a comfortable support, and furnished me with the means of maintaining in a decent fort, a worthy wife and three promiting children, upon whom I was labouring to bestow the properest education in my power; in thort, we were as hapby as affluence and innocence could make us, until

until this affliction came upon us by surprise, and I was made the dupe of a transaction, from whose criminality I call God, the fearcher of all hearts, to witness, I am now as free as I was at the day of my birth.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, Men who are unpractifed in deceit will be apt to credit others for a fincerity which they themselves posses: The most undesigning characters have at all times been the dupes of crast and subtlety. A plain story, with the induspence of court, I will relate, which will furnish strong instances of credulity, indeed, on one part, and at the same time will exhibit a train of such consummate artifices, that cannot be equalled in all the annals of iniquity, and which might have extorted an equal considence from a much more enlightened understanding than I can claim."

The prisoner then stated many circumstances of imposition practised upon him by Mrs. Rudd. That she was constantly conversing about the interest she had with Mr. William Adair. That among other things, Mr. Adair had, by his interest with his Majesty, obtained the promise of a baronetage for Mr. Daniel Perreau, and was about procuring him a feat in parliament. That Mr. Adair had

had promised to open a bank, and to take the two Perreaus into partnership with him. That he received many letters figned William Adair, which he did not doubt really came from Mr. William Adair. That Mr. William Adair had promised to give them a very considerable part of his fortune during his life; and was to allow Mr. Daniel Perreau 2,400 l. per annum for his houshold expences, and 600 l. per annum for her pin-money. That Mr. Daniel Perreau purchased a house in Harleyfreet, for 4000 l. which money was to be given by Mr. William Adair. That when Daniel Perreau was preffed by the person he bought the house of for the money, the prisoner understood they applied to Mr. William Adair, and that his answer was, that he had lent the King seventy thousand pounds, and had purchased a house in Pall-mall, at 7000 l. for the purpole of carrying on the banking bufiness in therefore could not spare the 4000 l. at that time. And that Mrs. Rudd told him (the prisoner) that Mr. Adair defired he would get a bond for 53001. filled up, as he had done once before, and Mr. Adair would execute it. That after Wilfon had filled up the bond, he delivered it to Mrs. Rodd, who gave it the prisoner a day or two after, executed. That he borrowed the 4000 l. upon this bond, which was dated the 20th

20th of December, of Sir Thomas Frankland, and delivered Sir Phomas's draft to Miss Ruddell That about the 16th of March, he told Mrsv Rudd, flat Mr. Adair's bond, that he had given to Sir Thomas Frankland in Novemen ber, was mearly due, and Mrs. Rudd told him the next day, that Mr. Adair steffred he would once more borrow for him 2000 h at hat he made many objections to being employed in fo didagreeable a buffnels il but at laft, fupen poling he should oblige Mr. Adair, he comfented, and accordingly got a bond filled up by the stationer for 7500 l. payable to himself?
I hat he delivered the bond to Mrs. Rudd on Saturday the 4th of March, in presence of his wife, his brother, and Mr. Caffady That Mrs. Rudd returned it to him executed on the Tuesday following. And that he never had the least fulpicion but that the bonds were really executed by Mr. William Adair That when he took the bond to Mr. Drummond's. he did not fay that he had himself seen it executed, but that he knew it was Mr. Adair's hand-writing, as he had to often feen letters from Mr. Adair, to Mr. Daniel Perseau and his wife. That when he informed Mrs. Rudd of the observations Mr. Drummond had made upon the fignature to the bond, the went out, and upon her return the told him the had feen Mr. Adair, just as he was going out a riding! base l. upon flus Bond Soith

and that Mr. Adair told her, that the almost his in the fignature was merely the difference between age and youth, and that he told Mr. Drums hand-writing. And that he told Mr. Drums mond fo, and that he knew nothing of its being a forgery till the interview with Mr. Adair.—Having stated the above circumstances, the prisoner concluded his defence to the following effect.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have now faithfully laid before you such circumstances which have occurred to my memory as necessary for your information, in the order as they happened during my acquaintance with Mrs. Rudd, under the character of my brother's wife. Many have been the fufferers by artifices and impostures, but never man appeared. I believe, in this or any other tribunal, upon whom so many engines were fet at work to interest his credulity.

It will not escape the notice of this splendid coult, that my compassion was first engaged by the story of Mrs. Rudd's sufferings, before my belief was invited to her representations. Let me have credit with you for yielding up by pity in the first instance, and you cannot wonder I did not withold my creduliny afterwards. It is in this natural, this necessary conte-

confequence. I rest my defence. I was less from enter to error by such insending degrees. I was less than enter to error by such insending of the beat that every step I took strengthened my mind that he took of the Daniel of the beat he knew nothing of its be-

When Mr. Drummond first hesitated at the hand writing at the foot of the bond I tendered in the name of William Adair, if it did not so far alarm me as to shake my belief in this artful woman, from whose hands I had received it, let it be considered that I had been prevailed upon to negociate other bonds of this artful woman, depositing them in the hands of bankers, who had never espied any defect, or raised the least objection. These had been punctually and regularly paid in due time.

The letters fent me, as from William Adair, critically agreed with the hand-writing of the bond. Mr. Adair did not keep money at Mr. Drummond's: opportunities of comparing his hand-writing for many years had not occurred, and the hefitation upon his part appeared to me no more than the exceptions and minute precautions of a banker, which could not fo suddenly overturn the implicit belief that I had annexed to all that was told me in Harley-street. Can any greater proof, be given, than my own proposal to Mr. Drummond

bond of leaving the bond in his hands, till he had satisfied his credulity? Can your Lordships, or the Gentlemen of the Jury, for a moment suspect, that any man could be guilty of such a crime, whose proceedings were so fair and open? That single circumstance, I am satisfied, will afford my total exculpation.

The refort to Mr. Adair was as easy to Mr. Drummond, as to the books in his compting house. It does not come within the bounds of common sense, much less does it fall within the possibility of guilt, that any man living should voluntarily, with his eyes open, take a step so directly and absolutely centering in his certain conviction.

But this circumstance, strong as it is, is not all my case; I bless God, the protector of innocence, that in my desence proofs rise upon proofs, the least of which, I trust, will be thought incompatible with guilt. It should seem impossible that a guilty person would propose to Mr. Drummond to retain the bond for the satisfaction of his scruples; but that the same person should, after so long a time for consideration had passed after my leaving the bond, which was full twenty four hours, openly and in the face of the day enter the shop

shop of Mr. Drummond, and demand if he had satisfied all his scruples: Unless a man from mere desperation had been weary of his life, and sought a dissolution, this (I apprehend) would be an absolute impossibility.

But, my Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury. I had neither in my breast the principle of guilt to commit that high offence against society, which would accompany the act, nor had I that desperate loathing of existence, as should bring a shameful condemnation on my head, It is true, I have invited this trial, but then it is equally true, I have done it in the confciousness of my integrity, because I could not otherwise go through the remainder of my days with comfort and satisfaction, unless I had the verdict of my countrymen for my acquittal, and rested my evidence upon the purest testimony I could on this side the grave.

It is plain I had an opportunity of withdrawing mysels:——How many men are
there with the clearest intentions, yet, from
the apprehensions of being made the talk of
the public, and above all, the dread of imprisonment, and the terror of a trial, would
have thought themselves happy to have caught
at an opportunity of saving themselves from

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fuch a series of distress. Greater confidence can no man be in of the integrity of his case, and the justice of his country.

When it was found necessary to the designs of Mrs. Rudd, that I and my family should be made the dupe of her connections with the house of Adair; it may well be believed, that nothing but the strongest interdictions would prevent an interview. In fact this point was laboured with confirmate artifice, and nothing less than ruin to my brother and his affairs was denounced upon my breaking this injunction. It was part of the fame error to believe her in this also; a respectable witness has told you, and I do not controvert his evidence, that my confidence in her affertion, and in the testimonials that she exhibited under the hand, as I believed, of Mr. Adair, was such in my mistaken judgment, as to be equal to the evidence of my own fenses: Pressed by the forms of bufiness to say to Mr. Drummond that I had feen Mr. Adair myfelf--But I neither went to Mr. Adair, nor disclosed those pressing motives which prevented me.

No less free to confess my faults than I am consident to assert my innocence, I seek no palliation for this circumstance, except my temptation and my failings, and I trust it will

will rather be a matter of furprise, that in the course of a negociation, throughthe whole of which I was acted upon by the most artful of impostors, that this only deviation was to be found; yet this very circumstance carries with it a clearer conviction of my being the dupe of Mrs. Rudd's intrigues, than any I have to offer in my defence; and if my subsequent proceedings, and the alacrity I shewed in going with Mr. Drummond to Mr. Adair, together with my conduct before this gentleman, is, as I apprehend it is, absolutely irreconcilable with a consciousness of guilt, the circumftances abovementioned will ferve to flew with what a degree of credulity the artifices of Mrs. Rudd had furnished me.

On the whole, if in the above detail no circumstances are discovered in which an innocent man, under the like delusion with myfelf, might have acted as I acted, and at the same time if there be very many particulars, in which no guilty man conducted himself as I conducted myself, I should be wanting in respect to your Lordships and the Jury, if I doubted the justness of their verdict, and what is inseparable from it, my honourable acquittal."

As foon as the evidence was closed, Mr. Z 2 Justice

fulfice Afton fummed it up very accurately, but, though we cannot but fay that he acquitted himself very ably, we are always better pleased to hear a judge lean to the side of mercy. Be that as it may, after delivering his charge, and desiring the jury, if any doubt should arise, to give it in favour of the prifomer's character, they went out of court, and in about twenty-five minutes they returned, and pronounced the prisoner Guilty.

To return to the narrative—Will any man of common fense believe that Robert Perreau, who kept his carriage, and who lived in elegance and grandeur, who was well acquainted with the world, a circumstance which his business naturally led him to, could be such an ideot as to imagine that Mrs. Rudd could so long impose both upon him and his brother; nay, impose upon them in such a manner as even a child would blush at? He was no stranger to the character of Mrs. Rudd; he knew that she had a husband alive, and he likewise knew that she was living in a state of adultery with his brother: He was convinced in his own mind that his brother had nothing in the world but what he acquired by the most mean, pitiful tricks; and how then was it possible that he could imagine that Mr. James or Mr. William Adair would ever interest

terest themselves so far as was pretended, in favour of a common adulterous prostitute? The idea itself is absurd, nor can even credutlity itself swallow it. It happened accordingly; for those who preside in courts of justice have nothing to look to but facts: they are not to be swayed by artful addresses to the passions: Were that the case, it would be in the power of every designing villain to elude the force of public justice, and be again let loose to make fresh depredations on human society.

Robert was found guilty, and committed to the cells of Newgate; where we shall leave him for a time, till we have proceeded to relate other matters, which naturally come in within the course of this narrative.

On the second day of the sessions Daniel was put to the bar, and arraigned, on an indictment for a forgery committed to defraud Dr. Brooks.

The evidence delivered on his trial was similar to that against his brother; and well knowing that he would be convicted, he made only a very trisling defence. It is true, he had written a defence expressed in the most artful terms, but he did not chuse to read it. It was however published afterwards; and is

here inferted, to convince the reader that he was one of the most artful villeins that ever his fituation; though the bollrow world the charge of acute difference of the convince of the reader that he was one of the most artful villeins that we want to be acute difference of the convince of th

when two fuch inestignable soles as life and reputation are at stake. I cannot retrain thous

DEFENCE OF DANIEL PERREAU,

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the fury.

Reduced by a series of the most artful deception, to the superlative misery of standing as a criminal at this bar, it would in some degree moderate my unspeakable affliction, might I be permitted to indulge a hope, that the consustion and inaccuracy which must necessarily appear in what I now presume to offer for the consideration of the court, would be attributed to that distraction of mind which must inevitably attend a most innocent man, under circumstances of such peculiar distress.

Unhappily, this distracting anxiety of mind, which is the natural consequence of so terrible a dilemma, renders me most unfit to urge what I have to offer in my own vindication with such propriety and force as might render it most effectual; but although elegance of language and perspicuity of expression seldom flow from the lips of a man whose heart is

overwhelmed with the most poignant grief, and whose head is distracted by the horrors of his fituation; though the filent tear is the truly persuasive eloquence of acute distress, yet when two fuch inestimable blessings as life and reputation are at stake, I cannot refrain from humbly entreating the indulgence of the Court, whilst I endeavour to lay before them, in the best manner I am able, the real and true state of my case; and I humbly trust in the Almighty, that the evidence I shall produce, assisted by the observations and remarks of the very able and learned counsel who have humanely offered me their support on this most melancholy occasion, will induce you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to find fuch a verdict as may, in some degree, contribute to heal those deep and dangerous wounds which my reputation could only have received from the most wicked and treacherous artifice, under a mask of the tenderest and most faithful friendship, worn by a woman, who by her specious behaviour, and the delutive appearance of virtues which she was in reality far from posfelling, had so captivated my infatuated affections, that I reposed the most unlimited confidence in her integrity, and fincerely regretted the impossibility of a legal union with her by marriage, que le villocorre o the lips of a min whole heart us

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I now too feelingly perceive the fatal effects of a weakness, which, however blameable, your lordship will certainly admit has frequently seduced persons, in all ages, the most remarkable for their uprightness of heart: and I trust, when you restect upon the great frailty of human nature, that your lordship will allow it to be a motive sufficiently strong to induce me, at the instance of a woman in whose favour I was so strongly prepossessed, to transact, without suspicion, those negociations which, throught her treacherous and unparableled wickedness, have brough me into my present deplorable situation.

The vast importance of my exculpation will, I servently trust, plead strongly in excuse for the trouble I shall be obliged to give on this most unhappy occasion; wherefore, as I conceive it absolutely necessary to my justification, I shall, with your lordship's permission, lay before the court a brief narrative of all those steps, whereby this permissious woman contrived to lead me gradually on into a labyrinth of such irreparable ruin.

Having thus shewn the horrid train of fraudulent deception practised by this wicked woman; let me be permitted to declare in this most public and solemn manner, that I am perfectly

perfectly free from every degree of guilt through the whole of this most vile transaction. Seduced by a misplaced confidence in Mrs. Rudd, whose heart I constantly believed the seat of almost every virtue, until I was most fatally undeceived, by finding myself plunged in an abyfs of mifery and perdition, I too fondly credited the stories of Messis. Adair's uncommon friendship, and really and genuine, authentic, and valid; for nothing but such fatal conviction as is now before me could have perfuaded me, that any human being could at once be fo weak and wicked to contrive a most artful scheme of fraud to raile considerable sums of money in order to apply to such irrational purpoles. I most folemnly protest, by all my hopes of happiness both here and hereafter, that so villainous an attention as defrauding any person of their property never entered my heart; and I adjure the Almighty to so help me in my present most dangerous situation, as I speak nothing but the purest truth, when I declare, that so far am I from having had any share in the fabrication of these bonds, or from having used any means to compel or pursuade Mrs. Rudd to write the name of William Adair or either of the subscribing witnesses thereto, that I really and bona fide never had a perfect fight

of the one produced by Mr. Drummond, until I faw him produce it in the house of Mr. W. Adair in Pall-Mall: on the contrary, I solemnly declare, under the same adjuration I have before used, that what I have already related, is; according to my best recollection, all the knowledge I have concerning that or any other bond.

It is the peculiar unhappiness of my situation that the treacherous woman with whom I have unfortunately been connected, has been mistress of such confummate artifice, to transact even the minutest matters, through the whole of this dreadful business, with such circumspection and forelight, as to put it out of my power to adduce any thing more than prefumptive evidence in my justification; I trust however this will be sufficiently strong; and that it cannot be supposed I was so totally loft to every regard for my own fafety, as well as to every principle of honesty and justice, to contrive and perpetrate, or even to partici= pate in fo horrid and irrational a scheme of villany; for unless I am conceived to be devested of every degree of understanding, it cannot furely be believed that I would have employed. the fruits of confummate knavery with fuch fottish and extravagant folly. The veriest ideot could not have believed he could be fuffered

fuffered to provide houses and furniture and fit himself down with ease and tranquility to enjoy a fortune obtained by fuch barefaced villainy Imbecility itself would have been confcious that detection and confequent punishment must affuredly tread closely on the heels of fuch enormous gilt; and it must be admitted, that in such circumstances the groffest ignorance would have had recourse to flight, as the furest means of escaping ignominy. May I not then prefume to hope that your lordship and the court will think it more reasonable to believe me an innocent man. than to suppose me so funk in more than brutal stupidity to be lost to every sense of selfprefervation: as argilered four collect of my power to laddete as thing more than

With respect to the compulsion of Mrs. Rudd to forge the signature of William Adair, &c. to the bond now under consideration, permit me fervently to entreat you, gentlemen of the jury, to be pleased to attend particularly to Mrs. Rudd's having had this bond in her own possession from the time she falsely swears I compelled her to forge the signatures thereto, until the time she delivered it to my brother. Let me earnestly desire you would seriously consider whether it is reasonable to believe that if such violence had been used on my part, she would the next morning have arisen

arisen with coolness and composure to transact a business which the fear of death only had compelled her to be concerned in? does it not feem more natural to believe, that if this had been really the case, she would either have destroyed the bond or have informed some person of the barbarous treatment she had received from me the preceding night? especially as so very fair an opportunity presented itself the next morning, when, as will be proved by sufficient evidence, the was up, and down stairs an hour before me, and had the bond in her possession; yet this fair opportunity she employed no otherwise than to fend a fervant for my brother; and when he arrived, which was near an hour after, she not only calmly delivered him the bond, but was urgent with him to procure 5000l. from Mr. Drummond upon it, for the use, as the pretended, of Mr. Adair.

That my innacence may more strongly appear, I would beg leave to submit it to your lordship, whether the bond in possession of Dr. Brooke, although a matter for suture investigation, might not with propriety be now ordered to be produced; because the signatures of W. Adair, &c. appear to me to be written to that bond by the same hand which subscribed them to the one now under consideration;

fideration; and I presume to appeal to your lordship, whether if the court shall coincide in this opinion, it will not afford the best ground for a strong presumption, that the whole guilt, in every part of this iniquitous transaction, lies with Mrs. Rudd.

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Permit me also to recommend it to your confideration, Gentlemen of the Jury, whether if you shall concur in this opinion, that the fignatures to each of the bonds are in the same hand writing, you can possibly believe I had recourse to the violence Mrs. Rudd has fworn, in order to compel her to fign this bond. Let me entreat you in the strongest manner to remarks that you have already heard Mrs. Rudd disavow upon oath her having subscribed the fignatures to any bond, except the one now before you; because if you shall be firmly convinced in your own thoughts that the fignature of William Adair, &c. to each of these bonds, is in the same character or hand writing, your consciences surely will not suffer you to credit her evidence.

With respect to the uttering of the bond to Dr. Brooke, I must beg leave to represent to the court, that this bond was in the Doctor's hands before the time Mrs. Rudd has sworn to have signed the name of William Adair,

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&c. to a bond, through the compuliive fear of death, wherefore, I would submit it to your confideration, Gentlemen of the Tury, whether if you concur in the opinion that the fignature to this bond is wrote by the fame hand with that to the bond produced by Mr. Drummond, you can possibly believe in your consciences, that I was the fabricator thereof? And I trust, that when you have attentively and feriously considered, that Mrs. Rudd, although admitted an evidence, and confequently out of all dread of danger from divulging the part she has taken in this fraudulent business, nevertheless, absolutely disclaims all participation or collusion between myself and her, in the fabrication of any other, than the bond produced by Mr. Drummond, you cannot possibly believe I uttered the bond to Dr. Brooke, knowing it to be forged, especially if you attend to these circumstances; that the bond now before the court was in the poffession of Dr. Brooke, before the time Mrs. Rudd has sworn to her having been compelled to fign the one produced by Mr. Drummond, and consequently could not have been imitated from that precedent; and as she has cleared me from all knowledge or participation with her in the fabrication of this bond, by declar-ing on oath, that the neither was privy to the fabrication of, or wrote the name of William Adair,

Adair, &c. to any other than the bond produced by Mr. Drummond; wherefore, if you concur in the opinion, that the fignatures to both the bonds are in the fame hand-writing, I trust you will do me the justice to believe me to be, what I truly am, an innocent but most injured man.

It is upon these facts, which I with all humility submit to the consideration of the court, that I presume to build my fervent hopes, that you will find such a verdict as may defend me from the dangerous consequences of that imposition, treachery, and infernal wickedness which has been practised upon me by the most abandoned woman.

But I forbear to trespass longer on your lordship's patience, as I have no doubt but the superior judgment and deservedly celebrated abilities of my very eminent and learned council, will direct them to point out, with infinitely greater force and propriety than I can do, those circumstances in this unhappy affair which will be most proper for the attentive consideration of the court; and I trust that their wise and judicious observations during the course of this trial, will have their due weight, and set my innocence in a much more clear and strong light than I myself could be able

able to do, was I even possessed of that coolness and recollection which can only be attendant upon minds infinitely more at ease, than mine can possibly be conceived to be, under such melancholy circumstances.

I cannot however conclude, without expressing in the strongest terms to your Lordthip, the aggravated affliction I have received, and the cruel injustices I have reason to apprehend from the falle and wicked letters which Mrs. Rudd has thought proper to publish to the world. I humbly conceive, my Lord, that the indignation of this court will be justly raised by a proceeding so malicious, iniquitous, and illegal; and that your humanity will induce you to enter in some degree into the poignancy of those feelings which the unparalleled barbarity of Mrs. Rudd's behaviour has caused me to endure in I have every reason to believe, from the candour and benevolence of your Lordship and the Courts that you will feel the utmost detestation for the inhuman cruelty which has proceeded from the deprayed heart of this bad woman, who with unremitted malice ftill continued to indulge the transcendent malevolence of her difpolition, by endeavouring to prejudice the minds of the public against my unhappy brother and myfelf, notwithstanding we were both already

already become the victims of her pernicious intrigues, and likely to fall an innocent facrifice for her enormous guilt. From the time. we were committed in order to this trial, and. fhe most unaccountably admitted to bail, this unfeeling woman, by a multiplicity of publications, equally malicious and impudently false, with the letter purporting to be written. by her uncle Stewart, who fo far from being. in London, most certainly has not been in England for some years, has endeavoured as much as she was able, to infure our destruction, by conveying the most unfavourable impressions, with respect to us, into the mind of every one who should read and believe the diabolical falshoods inserted in the Case she has. impudently dared to impose upon the world.

But notwithstanding the utmost efforts of her rancorous malice, I humbly trust in the Almighty, that my innocence will most evidently appear from the evidence which will be produced in my vindication, and that the remarks and observations of my learned and very eminent counsel, upon every part of this iniquitous transaction, when assisted by the numerous appearance of persons of condition, and the most respectable characters in life, who are now present with the benevolent intention to do me the justice of declaring, in the

I have, in their opinion, confearely preferred a reputation for probity, integrity, and honefly, unimpeachable even by the tengue of flandenous malice; this, when contrafted with the real and true character of Mrs. Rudd, which the Court will receive from persons of the most unquestionable veracity, will, I have bly trust, be sufficient to remove every unfavourable impression which may have been imbibed from the unjustifiable publications before-mentioned.

I should be exceedingly unhappy to be understood, from what I last said, to imply the least doubt concerning the impartiality or integrity of any person in this court. Permit me, on the contrary, to declare in this public manner, that I repose the firmest confidence in the uprightness, cancour, and justice, of each individual thereof.

Give me leave to conclude with my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to your Lordship, and the court, for the indulgent patience with which you have attended to this broken and unconnected defence; and with my sincerest afferances to you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that I am most fully fatisfied that the honesty of your hearts will oblige you to

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give a just and conscientious verdict, according to the evidence which shall have appeared before you; and that your judgment and discretion will preferve you from being biasted by the artifices and presumptuous impudence of a most abandoned woman, who has had the address to impose, in the most fatal manner, upon my unsuspecting innocence, by concealing a disposition truly diabolical, under such amiable appearances as faithful friendship and the tenderest affection.

As I am, Gentlemen of the Jury, firmly perfuaded that an innocent man may fafely repose the most unlimited confidence in a Jury of his fellow citizens, I submit my life and reputation, with the most perfect refignation, to the result of your determination."

From the facts already stated in the course of this narrative, what will the reader say when he reads this Desence? Could this man think to impose in such an artful manner on a solernn court of justice? Yes, he did so, and what is still more, he carried the lie with him into evernity, as will appear in the sequel.

Having thus traced the two brothers through such a labyrinth of iniquity, which scarce

fcarce ever was parallelled in the civil history of one single nation, we shall leave them to repent in the dismal cells of Newgate, till we proceed with the subsequent account of the most abandoned of all wretches that ever differenced human nature, namely, Mrs. Rudd.

The court having ordered this worthy lady into custody, she was soon visited by some bucks of the town, among whom was one who had been called up to the bar in the Middle Temple, where he had slept twenty terms, but who knew much more of Ovid's Art of Love, than of either Glanvill, Bracton, Coke, or Littleton.

This worthy gentleman of the long tobe took fees from Mrs. Rudd in a fort of specie which will not go at the Bank, although both bankers and their clerks are very fond of it. The first thing done by this worthy counsellor was that of attempting to suborn as an evidence Mrs. Hart, the woman mentioned in the former part of this work. For this purpose she was sent for to Newgate, and some little presents were proposed to her, but she rejected them with the contempt they so justly merited.

It is certain that no two persons in the world

world can possibly be more artful than a lawyer and a prolitute, and therefore we need not be furprized that this worthy pair Mould contrive new schemes as long as they possible could, in order to lead the poor woman off from her integrity, and fell her foul to the devil for a bribe of two or three guineas. Accordingly they wrote a paper while she was speaking in Mrs. Rudd's apartment in Newgare; and the counsellor had the affurance to I wear that it was dichated by her, although he knew it to be a forgery, and as fuch it was taken notice of in court. Indeed there feems to have been fomething in this of a very providential nature; first, because Mrs. Rudd's crime was forgery, so it was necessary that forgery should be used to support it : secondly, the very woman who was thus tampered with, became at last and evidence against this abandoned prostitute; and although the was much brow-beaten by the council, and consequently the force of what she advanced taken off, yet appears evident, that had proper regard been paid to here testimony, Mrs. Rudd would have been honoured with a journey to Tyburn tree. Printegs, to service and read particular printegs.

His Majesty, ever regardful of the sacred rights of his people, did not chuse that the judgment of the law should take place upon

the unhappy brothers, till such time as Mrs. Rudd had been tried, not doubting but as they were all equally guilty, so they ought all to suffer together. Accordingly Mrs. Rudde lay in Newgate till the first Monday in Trinity term, when she was brought up by writ of Habras Corpus, in order to be admitted to bail.

Her council, Mr. Davenport, argued, that as an accomplice, who had freely furrendered herfelf to give evidence against two persons guilty of capital offences, ought, confident with the statutes in cases of felony, to be entitled to his Majesty's free pardon. Lord Mansfield then defired to fee the original proceedings before the justices, to know upon what principles of law Mrs. Rudd was admitted an evidence. Two affidavits were then read, one given by Mrs. Rudd when the was admitted an evidence against the two brothers; and another fetting forth the behaviour of Sir Thomas Frankland, who had in confequence of a bill of fale, seized upon her jewels. After much pleading on both fides, Lord Mansfield ordered Mr. Leigh, clerk to Sir John Fielding, to attend the next day with the whole proceedings before the jultices; and when Mr. Leigh appeared, he made affidavit, that Mrs. Rudd, in consequence of being admitted

mitted an evidence, had promised to discover all she knew. When this point came to be disamilled, it appeared that she concealed many forgeries, to which she was no stranger, and therefore did not come under the description of those felons, who as accomplices, can be admitted evidences. Lord Manssield delivered the judgment of the court in the following words:

The prisoner appears in a double capacity; she comes under the sanction of magistracy by the affidavits now read, and rests her claim on the benefit of the writ she has brought upon other considerations not immediately connected with any specific cause for her being admitted to bail.

The motion of yesterday wanted the affidavit now read, and should like to see the original proceedings themselves, above any other account whatsoever—the language of the assidavit, I grant, says she was admitted an accomplice in the crime of forging the bond offered to the Drummonds; and under that idea she was received as king's evidence; as such she was thought to be entitled to its benefits.

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why, that she was an innocent person, at least apparently so, as the counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Wallace) argued yesterday. The base act of writing the name of Wm. Adair to the bond was by no means criminal, because she tells you she was compelled by Daniel Perreau to do so, with a knife at her throat. The forgery therefore not being inventional, not culpable, and consequently not entitled to any benefits which might secure her against the prosecution on which she gave evidence, much less any other which she might be supposed to know, and forbore to discover.

"But there are two circumstances which strike me very strongly in this business, relative to the justices; the first I shall mention will shew plainly, that they neither deemed her, nor treated her as an accomplice; the second, supposing they strictly looked upon her in that light, that they confined their engagement solely to the point of discovery, and left her as they sound her in every respect open to the law, relative to whatever she might chuse to conceal. The affidavit speaks so expressly, and holds out two implied conditions, that she shall reveal the whole truth, and that she shall derive no benefit, nor claim any indulgence

indulgence whatever, upon any criminal charge of which the might have been guilty, but of which the did not at the time make a full and faithful discovery.

This being clearly the case, in relation to the Justices, it will lead us a little further to enquire (supposing that they had exceeded their power, which by any thing that has appeared I cannot suppose they have), how far any act of theirs will be binding on the courts of criminal jurisdiction, and in what instances they are authorised to admit accomplices as witnesses to convict those concerned with them, so as ultimately to enritle them to the protection of the law, or the magistrate in the sirst instance.

The only case in which an accomplice is entitled to the King's pardon are three, namely, as an approver under the common law, under two statutes of King William and Queen Ann, and the King's proclamation, inviting persons under certain descriptions and conditions, to come in and disclose what they may know of the matter referred to. These are what may be called legal claims, because they are matters of right. There is another, which is now partly confirmed by usage, and is frequently exercised by

by Justices, though unsupported by any law now in existence, I mean under certain oils cumstances, a recommendation to the Crown for mercy; I take it, it is substituted instead of the common law in case of approvers, and should be governed by analogous rules, so as to correspond with it as much as may be.

"The benefit to be derived under the King's Proclamation is clearly out of the present question, to are the two statutes passed in the reign of William and Ann: they apply to particular offences, which reach not the case before us, either in letter, or in spirit. This leads us of course to the cause of approvers.

This doctrine is now entirely fallen into disuse, and the mode of recommendation substituted in its place. This then being the case, let us see how approvers by the common law, upon which, I presume, the present usage is founded, are let in as accomplices, so as to avail themselves of their discoveries.

First, the law says that an approver must be indicted in custody; an approver must confess the charge; an approver must be sworn to reveal not only the crimes for which he

is indicted, in order to convict his accomplices, but all others of which he has any knowledge. Surely no person will say the prisoner comes within any one of these deferiptions; but barely durefs, she has not been indicted, the has not confessed any crime; on the contrary she avows her innocence, because the acted under the powerful motives of fear and instant death; but supposing she had been competent in every other respect, the very ground on which an approver is admitted vis. that he or she do reveal all the crimes and felonies, of which they have any knowledge. Here, then, the matter is at an end, because they are still liable to be prosecuted and convicted for any crime which they have thought proper to conceal. His Lordship then entered into observations and reafonings on the analogy between an approver by the common law, and an accomplice claiming under the good faith of a magistrate, a recommendation to his Majesty's clemency; and concluded by observing, that neither from the circumstances of her information, her supposed innocence, nor her being bound over to appear as a common witness, did he think proper to admit her to bail. He allowed, that a person coming in and making a discovery, was not to be debarred from the expected benefit by any mistake exceeding the limits of B b 2 his

his commission, but denied it applied in the present case; because, taking the magistrate's promise in its sullest extent, it could not be construed to extend further than those crimes of which she had made discovery: she must therefore be remanded.

Accordingly, on the 2 lft of July, Mrs. Rudd was put to the bar at the Old Bailey, and there made an affidavity (in which the was joined by her attorney) in order to put off her trial until the next fessions. This affidavit stated "that since the determination of the King's Bench, in not admitting her to bail, though she had used great dilinguage in preparing her defence, yet her Counsel advised her, that she could not safely put herself upon her trial, without the testimony of one Cairns, who was a material witness on her behalf, and who, she was informed, was then in Sectland."

Mr. Howarth, Counsel for the prosecution, requested, that if the Court should be inclined to put off the trial until the next selsions, he trusted they would require Mrs. Rudd to plead to the indictment, as otherwise it might open a door for a further adjournment, which must be attended with great inconvenience to the prosecutors. Mr. Iustice

Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Naires, and Baron Hotham, (the Judge on that commission) were unanimous that every legal advantage that could be derived should be allowed the prisoner; they therefore granted the prayer of ber application,

On Saturday the 16th of September, Mrs. Rudd was again brought up to the Old Bailey, and through her Counsel, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Cowper, pleaded her being admitted as an evidence for the Crown, in bar to her pleading to the indictment preferred against her.

Mr. Bearcoft, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Howarth, objected on the part of the pro-fecution, " that there was any ground to her not pleading the general issue,"

The arguments of the Counsel on both sides being closed, Mr. Justice Gould, after a very accurate, minute, and ingenious in-vestigation of the question, and after citing many authorities in support of his opinion, declared, " That as the had been admitted as an evidence by the Justices, and as the crime she was charged with was ejustem generis with that to which she was admitted as Bb 2 wit-

a witness, he was clearly of opinion the ought

Mr. Justice Ashurst and Mr. Baron Hotham (the other two judges joined in the commission) differed in opinion with Mr. Justice Gould, but declared their desire that her trial should be postponed, and that the opinions of all the Judges should be taken upon the subject.

Accordingly the was again remanded to Newgate, and we are forry to fay that, during several weeks, she spent most of her time in a very bad manner, and utterly inconfiftent for one who was involved in the crimes for which two men had been condemened, and, as the public in general believed, the would thare the same fate. She wrote a vast number of letters in the public papers, in order to throw the load of guilt upon the unhappy brothers, who, whatever their crimes were, ought to have been confidered, while in mifery, as objects of compassion. But it was not sufficient for her purpose to blacken them as much as possible, but she likewise employed feveral authors to write in her favour, particularly her original counfellor, whom we have already mentioned.

The Judges opinion being some time after this taken on the question, and a large majority being clear that the manner of her being admitted as an evidence could not bar her from her trial, she was, on the 8th of December, 1775, ordered to be brought up to the Schion House at the Old Bailey to receive their Report, which was delivered by Sir Richard Asson, in the presence of the prifoner, and a very numerous and respectable Court, nearly as follows:

being brought up last Session to plead to several indictments for forgery, and publishing several bonds, knowing such to be forged, with intention to defraud, it was argued by your Counsel, that you ought not to be tried, being regularly admitted as an evidence for the Crown. The Judges having therefore maturely considered, and duly weighed the arguments of Counsel, have determined that you ought to be tried; and as this is a subject of great moment, as discoveries are necessary to the detection of crimes, and to the conviction of offenders; and as such frequently depend upon the practice of admitting King's evidence on the one hand; and on the other, the safety of the life of the discoverer is derived from that assistance which he lends to the

the laws of his country, for the furtherance and attainment of justice; it is incumbent upon me to deliver to you their reasons for such a determination.

The Eleven Judges who attended, (the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas being prevented by indisposition) were unanimously of opinion, that in cases not within any statute, an accomplice making full, clear, and ingenuous discovery and information before a Justice, or Justices of the Peace, in order to convict his, or their accomplices; is entituled to mercy for that offence, and perhaps any offence of the same kind; and cannot be used as a plea of indemnity, in bar to an indistment, but as an equitable plea to mercy; and to attain that, the operation of the law should be suspended till a Pardon could be obtained. Nine of the Judges were of opinion that there is a discretionary power vested in the Justices to promise pardons upon conditions, which pardons can only be expected on a due performance of these conditions.

"An evidence for the Crown, who meant to avail himself of the benefit of the statute, is required to discover every circumstance, both respecting his confederates, as well as himself

himself - You have not complied with this requifire you confessed no crime on your own parts, but rather confirmed your innocence; your Affidavit, flating that you did every thing through compulsion, and for the preservation of your life; the Assidavit of the Justices, states that the public faith was given only conditionally, viz. if the knew of any other forgeries; if then, adds his Lordflip, you have answered fairly and candidly, and told the whole truth, you are in no danger from a fair trial; if on the contrary you have suppressed the truth, you are not entitled to equitable merdy wand I am further authorifed to familithat the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has fince added his opinion to the majority of the Judges.

This much I will premie to you, nothing that you have faid shall be admitted in evidence to prejudice you; and though, where an accomplice applies for mercy, he confesses the guilt—yet all that shall be laid out of the present case, and the Court will, and I ampersuaded the Jury will, entirely divest themselves of any prejudices they may have been led to conceive, either from news-papers, or any other similar information.

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The indictment had been found by Sir Thomas Frankland for a forgery, by which five thousand three hundred pounds had been obtained from that gentleman; but there were two other indictments, both for very considerable sums. It was however agreed upon by both parties, that the general issue should be joined upon the first indictment, for as all the evidences were the same, so it was considered as utterly unnecessary to try upon any other.

When the clerk of the arraigns had read the indictment, Mrs. Rudd with her usual, or rather innate efficiency, spoke as follows to the court:

"My Lord, though very ill qualified, from a long and tedious confinement, to fuffair the fatigue of a trial, and though I thought my felf free from any trial on becoming an evidence for the Crown, yet as that plea, which my Counfel advised me to make, has not been received by the Judges, I will trust my life in your hands, (looking at the Jury) and plead Not Guilty."

This is a profecution for forging and uttering a bond, knowing it to be forged, with an intent to defraud Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Bart, a gentleman of rank and fortune, and a man who had fuch implicit confidence in Mr. Robert Perreau, that he has suffered confiderably by a plot of a most dangerous and alarming tendency.

The first evidence we shall produce to you is Mrs. Henrietta Perreau, who will establish the publishing of the bond. We shall next proceed, by a course of evidence, not only to prove the publishing of this bond by the prisoner, but also the actual forgery; it will likewise appear to you, that there was a most dangerous plot attempted against the life of Mrs. Henrietta Perreau, by the prisoner at the bar, who for that purpose suborned witnesses to swear that it was Mrs. Henrietta Perreau that forged the very bond now in execution; also the prisoner's declaration, that this was the only scheme that could possibly fave her life; which strongly implies, if not politively proves, her guilt.—Call Mrs. Henrierra Perreau. pill non potential with control of the

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Serjeant Davy, (Counsel for the prisoner.)
Mrs. Perreau, do you not think, or has is
ever been suggested to you by any person,

that if Mrs. Rudd is convicted that your hulband will be pardoned?

Mrs. P. I can't fay it ever has.

Serjeant Davy. You will be fo good as to pay attention to any question; I will put it in a very plain manner, and I hope you will answer me either in the affirmative, for the negative: "Do you not hope that the conviction of Mrs. Rudd will be the means of faving your hufband's life? of a red rending

Mrs. P. Xes, and I believe it may

Serjeant Davy. My Lord, it is clear, that no perion who is interested, can, upon a criminal profecution, be admitted as an evidence; if Robert Perseau was goined in this indictment. Mrs. Herneau could not be a witnels against Mrs. Rudd as a co-defendant. There certainly is no difference, wherever even a witness says he imagines his interest may be concerned, that imagination renders him inadmiffible: 'tis the groffelt abfurdity in law or equity to suppose her evidence competent, when the has politively invalidated it by her express declaration of obeing interested, and indeed very materially fo, in the conviction of Mrs. Rudd. Mr.

Mr. Cooper. Your Lordship will favour me with a few words on the fame lide: The law has very wifely laid it down as an invariable maxim, that no evidence should be deduced from any person liable to the imputation of being influenced. The bias which must be on the mind of a wife, is the most natural and strongest that can influence a witness; and tho' Mrs. Perreau's testimony may contribute to the evidence against Mrs. Rudd, yet, thro' another medium, it tends to the faving her husband's life. Such an evidence would be rejected as incompetent in a civil case, as happened the other day in Westminster Hall: A journeyman stocking-weaver, merely because he had declared, that tho' at present he was not under any engagement to either of the parties who were plaintiff and defendant, yet he believed and expected he should return to the fervice of one of them after the trial; this declaration was confirued by Lord Mansfield as a confession of an interest in the determination of the cause: he therefore, with great justice and propriety, refused to admit the man as an evidence. The case of a ma. fler, who tho' not firstly responsible for the act of his fervant, who not authorised by him; yet, being looked upon as bound in honour to pay the expences of the fuit on that remote ground, has been held inadmissible: therefore,

therefore, as these distinctions were accepted in a civil case, we trust this court will allow it in a criminal one, and particularly when it cannot be attempted to be denied, but that Mrs. Perreau is very deeply interested in the conviction of Mrs. Rudd.

Mr. Lucas. (counsel for the prosecution) If such arguments prevailed, no felon could be convicted; for every prosecutor has evidently an interest in the conviction of him; and the testimony of a man, who prosecuted a highwayman, and hoped for the reward adjudged by act of parliament, would be inadmissible. The rejecting the evidence of Mrs. Henrietta Perreau, would be establishing a precedent that would entirely render this court useless; I therefore am persuaded your Lordship will over-rule this objection, and suffer us to proceed in the examination of our evidence:

Judge Aston. I am of opinion that the obfervations of the counsel for the prisoner are good as to the credit, but not as to the competency. Mrs. Perreau's declaration of her hope, that the conviction of the prisoner would be the means of her husband's obtaining a pardon,

pardon, may affect the credibility of her testimony, but by no means goes to its competency: besides, her hope is a general one, and not particularly confined to the event of the present trial: it is certainly very natural for her to hope, on every account in the world, that her husband would be faved from an ignominious death; but it is in the breaft of the jury how far her evidence is to be credited.

Baron Burland. I am of the same opinion, it does not follow that if Mrs. Rudd is convicted that Robert Perreau shall be pardoned. Mrs. Perreau's evidence is brought touching a forgery totally independent of that for which her husband was convicted. I think the case put by Mr. Lucas very applicable. We all know that approvers are admitted as evidences, and that no person can be more interested, for they deliver their testimony with the gallows strong before their eyes.

The objection to Mrs. Perreau's evidence being over-ruled, Mr. Murphy began his examination on the part of the profecution.

Mr. Murphy. Mrs. Perreau, do you know the prisoner at the bar?

Mrs. P. I do. 19 1 mg a of a boog of all NOY-

Counf

Counf. Did you see the prisoner at the bar and Robert Perreau together at your house in Golden-square at any and what time in December last? if you did, inform my Lord and the jury what passed between them.

Mr. P. On Saturday the 24th December Mrs. Rudd came to my house in Golden square, between, I think, ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and delivered a bond to Mr. Perreau with Mr. Adair's compliments, and begged he would get it discounted by Sir Thomas Frankland.

Counf, How do you know it was a bond?

Mrs. P. Because Mr. Perreau laid it upon the table and read it.

Count. How much was that bond for, and to whom payable?

Mrs. P. The bond was for the sum of 5300l. payable to Robert Perreau, and signed William Adair.

Counf. Did Mrs. Rudd mention any particular fum that was to be got on that bond? Be so good as to repeat her words as nearly as you you can when the delivered the bond to Mr. Perreau.

Mrs. P. Mrs. Rudd said, William Adair would be much obliged to Mr. Perreau to raise 4000l, on it; that she was sorry Mr. James Adair was out of town, as he would witness it; but that Mr. Arthur Jones, a Solicitor, had done it, and that the money was to be borrowed from Sir Thomas Frankland.

Couns. When did you see Mrs. Rudd after this?

Mrs. P. She returned in her chair about. feven o'clock the same evening.

Counf. What passed then, and who were present?

Mrs. P. Mr. Cassidy and my eldest son were present. She seemed very anxious to see Mr. Perreau, and when informed he was gone to Sir Thomas Frankland's, desired Mr. Cassidy to send for him, which he did in the presence of Mrs. Rudd, and desired the messenger to say he was wanted by a patient, but to call at home first.

Counf. What followed upon this?

Mrs. P. In about ten minutes after, Mr.

Perreau returned, and I faw him give Mrs.

Rudd a check on Sir Thomas Frankland's banker for the fum of 3980l. remarking, at the faine time, that Sir Thomas had kept the difference, as the amount of the diffeount of that and another bond on which he had lent him fome money: upon receiving which, fhe departed immediately, giving as an excuse, that Mr. Adair had not been well, and would stay up till she returned.

Counf. Pray Ma'am, would you know the bond which you faw Mrs. Rudd deliver to your husband if you faw it again, and would you know the check-note that you faw him give Mrs. Rudd on his return from Sir Thomas Frankland?

Mrs. P. I would, Sir, [upon which the bond was shewed her]. This is the bond, I am positive of it, as when it was brought me by Justice Wright and some other Justice, I chose it out from a parcel of bonds, [the note shewed her]. This is the note, I remember the blot on it. I leaned over Mr. Perreau when he read it by the candle, before he gave it to Mrs. Rudd.

Counfi Pray was there any one else in the room when he read it have a supplied to the

Cassidy had been in the room, but retired.

Couns. Pray, after the delivery of this note, did you see Mrs. Rudd, and what passed ?

Mrs. P. The next day was Christmas day; Mrs. Rudd, my brother, and fome company dined at our house in Golden square, Mrs. Rudd and my husband fat on a settee. I fat on a chair next them, my brother Daniel leaned over the settee they were sitting on, and Mr. Williamson, and a Mr. Barnett, a Clergyman, fat on a fettee opposite. Mrs. Rudd said, that they (meaning Daniel and herfelf) would want 20 l. more, than the note would answer to pay for the purchase of their new house, but that something more was necessary to pay for the expences of conveyancing: my hufband then took out a 30 l. note, and gave it to his brother, on which the prison faid, " Dan, you have got a 10 l. note in your pocket, give that to your brother, and then-you will have enough," which he omplied with.

we shall trouble you with these ad nadw room

Serjeant Davy on behalf of the prifoner.

Cross-examined.

O, yes! Madam, a great deal more. Pray why were you not brought as a witness on your brother's trial?

Mrs. P. I did not think I could, I did not fee the bond for the forgery upon which he was tried.

Couns. Pray, Madam, you understand politeness very well, why did you give so much attention to your husband and Mrs. Rudd, who, by your account, were talking on business, and not address yourself to Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Barnett?

Mrs. P. They were engaged, talking of Carmarthen in Wales, where Mr. Barnett came from

Counf. You have relations in Wales, Madam, was it not natural you should enquire after them?

Anno)

Mrs. P. I have relations, and enquired after them in the morning.

Counf. Pray, Madam, when Mrs. Rudd first came with this Lond, who was with her?

Mrs. P. My brother Daniel was.

Counf. Very well, Madam, your brother Daniel was with her; pray, are Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Barnett here?

Mrs. P. I apprehend not; Mrs. Williamfon went to India in March last; Mr. Barnett is in Wales.

Counf. But he could have been got, because he might have accounted for your attention to this money transactions that passed in the room just opposite to him? Pray, madam, can you inform the jury of any of the particular conversation respecting Caernarvon?

Mrs. P. I cannot, I only know that was their general topick.

[Here Mrs. Perreau seemed so much affected, that for a few minutes she could not proceed on her evidence; upon which Serjeant Davy affured her she need not fear any restections or incivility from him; that he had not

not the least intentions of giving her any uneasiness, but that he was in duty bound as counsel for the prisoner, to investigate the matter from the bottom, and come to the real truth. Upon her recovering, he only asked the following questions:

Counf. Pray, madam, what reason have you for being so certain to the bond?

Mrs. P. I had never feen a bond before, and I took it up, when Mr. Perreau laid it on the table; it agreed as to the fum; I took it up through curiofity, and I can account for the remembrance of it no other way than as before, and that I have a happy memory.

Couns. Very well, madam, you took it up only through curiosity, and happen to have a happy memory. Now, pray madam, when did you first see this bond, after your curiosity was satisfied?

Mrs. P. Not till the day after my hul-

-Counf. Wery well, madam, we shall ask you no more questions.

find on Sir Thomas Frankland fworn.

Mr.

Mr. Lucas, Counsel on behalf of the prose-

Count. Do you know the prisoner at the bar, or Daniel Perreau ? conflour grawollor

Sir Thomas. Not at all; I have never feen the prisoner 'till I saw her at Guildhall. I know Robert Perreau; he has been my apothecary for these seventeen years; I always thought him an honest man, till the discovery in March last.

Couns. Please to inform the Court all you know concerning a bond and a draft of yours, that you gave in consequence of it?

Sir Thomas said, that in the morning of the 23th of December, Rob. Perreau brought him a bond signed William Adair, and attested by Arthur Jones and Thomas Stark—the he gave Robert Perreau the sum of 398ol. and that he received the forged bond as his security from Robert Perreau; that the money was punctually paid by his banker.

Counf. (upon shewing him the bond and draft,) asked him, could he be positive they were the same?

Sir Thomas. They are the fame. I know the

the bond from strokes I drew under the sun's, and the draft is my hand writing.

Mr. Davenport. Counsel on beha'f of the prisoner.

Cross-examined.

Counf. Pray, Sir Thomas, have you any jewels and wearing apparel of the prisoner's in your possession?

Sir Thomas. I don't know the prisoner at all; every thing I have in my possession, I have by virtue of a bill of sale.

Counf. Pray, have you any jewels, and to what amount have they been appraised?

Sir Thomas. (After some hesitation, answered) I have jewels, and, I believe, the poor jeweller has not been paid for them yet; they amount to 2300 l. I think.

Counf. Pray, Sir Thomas, do you not believe these jewels, together with the wearing apparel, are the property of the prisoner at the bar?

Sir Thomas. I don't know whether they were worn by her or not: I don't even know that she has holes in her ears: I look upon

upon these things as my property, and I will not give them up, till the law takes them from me.

Couns. So, notwithstanding this poor jeweller has not been paid for these jewels, you will keep them? but Sir Thomas, I ask you a plain question, and shall expect a clear answer.—I shall put it again—Have you no reason to believe the jewels, and the wearing apparel, are the property of the prisoner?

Sir Thomas. I protest I have not reason enough to understand your question.

Couns. I am forry I am so unfortunate—you have sufficient reason to get very good interest upon your money, and I should wish you would consider you are now on your oath, and answer my question. Pray, do you suppose the petticoats were worn by your apothecary, or by Daniel Perreau? Do you believe these things to be Mrs. Rudd's property?

Sir Thomas. I don't know but they might have worn them going to a masquerade (upon Mr. Devenport's insisting on the question being answered pertinently, and Sir D d Thomas

Thomas Frankland perfisting to turn up his eyes, and shake his head, as if he did not understand the question)—Judge Aston said, surely it was a very plain question, whether he had any reason to believe the jewels and wearing apparel were the property of Mrs. Rudd---Sir Thomas, answered, Oh! I suppose she has worn them?

Counf. Pray, Sir Thomas, did you not believe the same five minutes before?

[To this Question Sir Thomas remained filent, and Mr. Davenport remarked, that was sufficient for his question]

Counf. Pray, did the prisoner ever demand these things of you?

Sir Thomas. She has, and all the things in the house marked Daniel Perreau; but whether she is convicted or not, it will make no difference in respect to these things for her husband has, by letter of attorney, empowered a porper person to sue for them.

Couns. Pray, do you know of any dealings Robert Perreau had in the Alley? Sir Thomas. No; but I found among Daniel's papers a list of his transactions there, amounting to 460,00cl. with a large sum for interest----all my money transactions were with Robert.

Couns. Do you know a Catherine Pelt, or Peate, from Hagley?

Sir Thomas. No; I know no such per-

Counf. Nor had you any conversation with her concerning a Mrs. Potter of Hack-ney?

Sir Thomas. Yes; there was a woman came to me, whom I met in the hall, and she told me she believed Mrs. Rudd was that Mrs. Potter; and I verily believe, in my own mind, that she is the same.

Counf. Pray, Sir Thomas, did she tell you, or did you not ask her, when you first saw her, whether the prisoner was not that Mrs. Potter?

Sir Thomas. I believe I might.

Counf. Now, Sir Thomas, did you fend Dd 2 for for this woman, or employ any agent to find her out? or did she come into your hall, and you, without knowing her name, or any thing about her, ask her concerning this Mrs. Potter?

Sir Thomas. I employed no agent.

Counf. Are not you the profecutor of his indectment against this Mrs. Potter?

Sir Thomas. The profecution is at the fuit of the Crown.

Counf. I thank you for your information; but do you not employ the Counfel that attend?

Sir Thomas. Yes, I do.

Couns. What reason have you to suppose that the prisoner at the bar is Mrs. Potter?

Sir Thomas. I have had conversation with several people upon it, and her hand writing resembles very much that of Mrs. Potter's, as I saw a letter of her's to Mrs. Nosburghs, who was Governess at Lord North's.

Scroop Ogleby was next fworn, and examined on the part of the profecution, by Mr. Howarth.

Couns. You know the hand writing of William Adair; pray, is the name of that bond his writing?

Mr. Ogleby. No; it is not; nor do I believe it was wrote by any person acquainted with Mr. Adair's hand; for he only signs his name Wm only.

David Cassidy sworn; examined on the part of the prosecution by Mr. Lucas.

Counsel. Do you know Mrs. Rudd, the prisoner at the bar?

Mr. Cassidy. Yes, Sir,

Couns. Do you know of any thing and what, that happened at Mr. Robert Perreau's on the 24th of December last relative to the priscner?

I know she called there in her chair about seven o'clock that evening, and seemed very impatient to see Mr. Perreau; upon which I sent, by her desire, and in her presence, for him

him to Sir Thomas Frankland; that he was wanted by a patient, but to call at home first; he returned home in a very short time after this, and, as I understood Mrs. Rudd wanted him on business from her impatience to see him. I retired, and left him, Mrs. Rudd, and Mrs. Perreau; in about six minutes after I returned, and found Mrs. Rudd was gone.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Davy.

Couns. You are an assistant to Robert

Mr. Cassidy. Yes, Sir.

Counf. You did not appear on the late trials?

Mr. Cassidy. I appeared at Mr. Robert Perreau's, as to his circumstances.

Mr. Hoggard fworn, (a banker in Lombard-fireet); examined by Mr. Murphy, (Counsel on the part of the prosecution).

Couns. Do you keep a bank in Lombard-street?

Mr. H. I do Sir-

Couns. Did you pay this (shewing him the draft) of Sir Thomas Frankland's any time in December or January last, and to whom?

Mr. H. I paid this draft to Mr. Alexander, master of the Union Cossee-house.

Mr. Alexander fworn; examined by Mr. Howarth, (Counfel for the profecution.)

Counf. Do you know this draft?

Mr. A. I do; I received this draft from Daniel Perreau, and was paid the money for at Mr. Hoggard's bank.

Elias Isaacs, Clerk at Messrs. Biddulph and Cox at Charing-Cross, was next examined, who deposed, that Mr. Daniel Perreau paid in cash, to a considerable amount, at two several times; that the last time, in December, he paid in 4000l. and that at the time of borrowing the 20l. note of his brother to pay the conveyancing expences of his new house in Harley-street, he had a balance of near 800l. in their hands.

Jo hn Moody sworn; and examined by Mr. Lucas, on the part of the prosecution.

Counf. Did you live with the prisoner and Daniel Perreau?

Moody. I did when they had ready furnished lodgings in Pall-mall Court; the prifoner then went by the name of Mrs. Perreau; after I lived with them three months, the butler went away, and I was then entrusted with the key of the cellar.

Couns. Did you ever see the hand-writing of the prisoner?

Moody. I know her feigned hand, but I am not well acquainted with her common hand; I knew her common hand at the time I lived with her.

Counf. Give your reasons now why you know her feigned hand?

Moody. She used to order me to give letters to my master, and to say they came from Mr. William Adair; the direction which she wrote was in her seigned hand.

Counf. Look at the name figned to that hond

bond, do you believe that to be the hand writing of the prisoner?

Moody. Yes, I believe it is; it's the same as the directions I have seen her write. I have frequently seen her write letters to herself and Daniel Perreau, purporting to be from William Adair. She always, on these occasions, made her r's like z's, and left the tops of her a's open. I was trusted with these practices and used to buy her crow and goose quills, and particular thick paper for the purpose; my master always used remarkable thin paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cowper, on the part of the priloner.

Counf. Pray, Mr. Moody, what are you, Sir?

Moody. A footman, now servant to Capt. Gore.

Couns. Pray, Sir, formerly did you not wear the livery of Mr. Daniel Perreau?

Moody. Yes, Sir; after I left his service, I lived with Capt. Ogleby.

Couns. Pray, Sir, when did you first see Mr. Daniel Perreau, after you lest his service?

Moody. I did not see him 'till after he was in confinement in New-Prison, Clerkenwell.

Counf. Pray, Sir, at whose request did you go to Clerkenwell?

Moody. Mr. Perreau's coachman came to me at Edgeware, and told me my master, meaning Mr. Daniel Petreau, was in prison for forgery: I then asked my master, Capt. Gore, leave to go and see him, which he granted me.

Couns. Pray inform the court what conversation you had with Mr. Perreau when you first saw him in prison?

Moody. Mr. Perreau said, "you see the unfortunate situation I am in; do you recollect any thing of an imposition put upon me when you lived with me, relative to some letters pretended to be sent by William Adair?" to which I answered, I did, and would go to his attorney and disclose all I knew; which I complied with.

Counf. What time was it, as near as you can

can recollect, that you were privy to this transaction?—was it in January, February, March, &c. &c.

Moody. I cannot fay.

Counf. How many letters did you deliver to your mafter? was there one, two, ten or twenty, as near as you can gues?

Moody, I cannot tell; I believe not fo many, there might be five or fix.

Couns. Did you ever see the prisoner write? did you ever lean over her shoulder when she was writing?

Moody. No, I did not; I have been in the room when she was writing.

Christian Hart, sworn and examined by Mr. Murphy.

Couns. Do you know the prisoner at the bar? tell my Lord and the jury what passed between you and her.

C. Hart. I lived with her as housemaid, and had the greatest respect for her. She sent for me in June or July last to Newgate: I accordingly

accordingly went, it was on a Tuesday: she asked me whether I had any lodgings to let? I faid I had: my mistress then asked me could I lodge her a gentleman and lady in my house, without suspicion of the neighbours? I said, O! my dear mistress, let me but once get you out of this place, and I'll not part with you, 'till I leave you either in Scotland or Ireland: fhe then wrote down fome directions to find out Molly Brown, and bid me go to Robert Perreau's house in Golden Square, and try if I could see Mrs. Perreau, who she said a fair-haired lady, blue eyes, something like her, but more clumfy: that if I saw a lady with black eyes it was not her; and bid me come next day to her, which I accordingly did. Before I went away I offered her two guineas, but she said she could have a roo nfull of guineas if she wanted them; that she only wanted a true friend, for if the had one, the could fave her life. My husband went with me the first day, and was in the room with us talking of fettling the children with us. The next day my husband went with me, and I had my child in my arms. My husband staid in the tap, and I went up, and she read me a paper, directing me when I should fee Mrs. Robert Perreau, to fay, " I am fatisfied." I asked her what would that mean? the faid that I must swear that Mrs. Perreau and

and Sir Thomas Frankland, who I was to describe as a little old man with gray short hair, and wore a blue coat, met at my house, and that I saw Mrs. Perreau forge the name of William Adair to the bond. I then laid, the first question the jury would ask me, was, what a bond was? she then faid it was a large flip of paper, printed, but that I should have a follicitor and attorney to back me. My mistress then said, " that it was all as true as that God was in heaven; that my life was as dear to her as her own, and that was the only thing that could fave her life. She bid me then, after I said " I was satisfied," neither to go home or to New gate; then bid me take the paper home and shew it to my husband, and that we should have either one or two hundred guineas, I cannot be positive, or ten times as much. I faid I was afraid to meddle with fuch rich people; and she gave the child a guinea. She bid me come again the next day, and if my husband did not agree, to bring back the paper. I went down stairs, when my husband was very angry with me for staying to long, and damned me for a bitch : with that the child dropped a guinea : he said what guinea? I said, a guinea which my wicked mistress gave her. He said, what do you mean by that? My dear, fays I, the would hang you and I, and all the world: 10

he then pressed me to tellhim more, but I did not: we then came to the Horse-shoe and Magpye, and my husband said have you done your business, where are the children? I said there were no children; if you don't hold your tongue we shall be both put up, and I gave him the papers which he told me—[here she was interrupted, and only swore to the identity of the papers being given her by Mrs. Rudd.]

Serjeant Davy cross-examined her on the part

Couns. Pray, mistress, was there any body present at the hearing this tale?

C. Hart. The first day there was a gentleman in his gown.

day? Togale you inever of such qui aug.

C. H. Not any body.

Counf. You will fwear politively to that?

C. H. Yes, I will: no one but Mrs. Rudd and I; for upon hearing some body come in, she hid the papers.

Counf.

: Counf. If I understand you, mistress; then there were three more papers besides the one luggered that bandand was been everal.

C. H. There was the direction to call at Mr. Perreau's, and to find out Molly Brown.

John Hart, husband to the last witness, sworn and examined by Mr. Lucas.

Couns. You are a joiner, Sir, I presume: inform the court of what you know of any thing that passed between your wife and the prisoner.

J. Hart. I am a joiner, and worked with Mr. Alexander; I went after my wife to Newgate, and saw the prisoner: she said, I must not be angry with her for sending for my wife: she then talked of settling her children with me, and said that she would rather have a parlour than a second floor: I said I would put up bars to prevent any danger, which I bespoke. I went the next day, and my wife came down pale and trembling; but what passed I don't know, but what my wife told me.

Justice Aston. You have heard what has been deposed against you; it becomes your E e 2 business

business now to proceed to your defence:
you have your option whether you will deliver it yourself, or hand it to the clerk of
the arraigns, who will read it for you.

Prisoner's defence; delivered first by herself; and afterwards read by the clerk.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

Not knowing what evidence would be brought against me, and as I did not come here this day to take my trial, I am ignorant in what manner to proceed on my defence. I should not be now a prisoner, if I had not attended in the first instance as a witness, in a full and perfect considence of protection: it was in a direct and chearful compliance with the law, that I have experienced the rigours of a long and severe consinement; and I have no doubt but you will make every allowance for a person so circumstanced.

As to Mrs. Perreau, the evidently acts under a bias: her intention is manifest: she liwears to take away my life, to fave the lives of her husband and brother. As for Sir Thomas Frankland, his evidence is sufficient to disgrace itself. Moody is the only person who has attempted to make any proofs of the actual

actual forgery : he has given fuch loofe, improbable and contradictory evidence, that I do not fear any difagreeable consequence from any confidence you can place in fo base and treacherous a man. That Christian Hart has been employed in this business to swear away. my life, in order to fave the Perreaus, I truft I shall make plain to you, by the evidence I shall produce. Can you, Gentlemen, believe it probable, that I who had loft all my property, could promise 2001 when I might as well raile ten million as half that fum? No one can feriously think that I could be fo mad as to truff my life in the hands of fo ignorant. fo base, and so infamous a character. Gentlemen of the Jury, you are honest men, and I trust I am safe in your hands: in crain

Mr. Bailey sworn, and examined on the part of the prisoner, by Wire Cowper.

Counf. You know the prisoner, I prefume, Mr. Baily, you have heard the evidence of Christian Hart, be so good, Sir. as to inform the Court what you know of this matter?

Mr. B. I was the original Counfel. I was present at her examination at Guildhall frequently visited her in Newgate, and once

once while I was with her, a note was brought up, in which was written your's Christian Hart, 'till death';" the purport of the note was, that the wanted to see Mrs. Rudd: it made Mrs. Rudd smile, and threw it over the table to me, and I read it. Mrs. Rudd then faid, the wanted no fuch vifitors, and refused to see her. On the 5th of July last, I called upon Mrs. Rudd, and the told me of the improbable flory which Hart faid the could swear, and give evidence of in her behalf. We both laughed at it, and I defired her not to pay any attention to it. While I was with her, Christian Hart came in, and Mrs. Rudd faid to me, that was the woman that made us laugh. Mrs. Rudd then asked her to tell the story she had before communicated to her, for it was a strange one. Christian Hart then replied, I should be glad, madam, if you would take it down in writing, for both she and her husband were so serupulously conscientious, that they would neither of them swear a salse thing for the world: accordingly Hart dictated, and Mrs. Rudd wrote it. After it was finished, Hart desired Mrs. Rudd to give it to her to shew to her husband. Mrs. Rudd replied, I will not give you the original, tut you hall have a copy; she accordingly gave her a copy, and I figned my name to the

the original .--- Mrs. Rudd then defired to feether the next day, and Hart faid the would, at five o'clock, as that was the time her husband had done work. Mrs. Rudd then defired that I and Mr. Denton, her Sollicitor, should attend. I called upon her, and when I found that Christian Hart had not returned, it struck me, that she had been sent on the part of the prosecutor to entrap Mrs. Rudd; and as I was going to Cavendith-square, Mrs. Rudd requested I might call at Hart's house, and enquire why she did not come agreeable to her appointment. I acordingly called at Hart's house, in a court in Wild-street, and there faw her husband standing at the door with his pipe; and he was, indeed, in a most violent passion: when I told him her mistress wanted to see his wife, he said, by God he would gut her legs off, fooner than fuffer her to go to her, and faid, I have taken care of the papers. I took him by the button, and said, Don't be in a passion: when the trial comes on, do you speak the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

bullohn Hart agreed to this conversation that passed between Mr. Bailey and him.]

Mr. Bailey crofs-examined by Mr. Lucas.

Couril. Pray, Mr. Bailey, do you mean to fay you was present when Christian Hart dictated this transaction to Mrs. Rudd?—you are too polite, I suppose, to suffer her to write both original and copy?

Mr. B. I'was present, Sir, and Isabella Wright, I recollect, came into the room once during this transaction.

[Mrs. Hart was then called up, and swore positively he was not present: upon which, Mr. Walsh, one of the jury, applied to the Court, that Isabella Wright should be sent for, as the only person who could clear this positive contradiction.]

Mr. Cowper. Pray, Mr. Bailey, are you not a Barrister at law?

Mr. Bailey. I am Sir.

Isabella Wright was then sent for, sworn, and examined by Sarjeant Davy.

Couns. You attend Mrs. Rudd in Newgate, and are the turn-key's wife;

I. Wright. Yes, and please you my Lord.

Counf. Do you know Mr. Bailey?

I. Wright. Yes, and please you, my Lord.

Counf. Do you know Christian Hart, that woman near you?

I. Wright. No, and please you, my Lord.

Couns. Now pray do you ever recollect to have seen Mr. Bailey and that woman together with your mistress at any one time?

Is. Wright. Yes, and please you my Lord, I saw them in the room together one day.

Counf. Do you know at what time, or on what day?

O and introducing a lightly of the

I. Wright. No, and please you my Lord--I remember as how I carried a note up from
that woman to my mistress, and my mistress
said she was busy, but would see her another
time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lucas.

Counf. Pray, was there any other person in the room;

I. Wright. I can't tell.

Counf. Was there four, five, or twelve?

I. Wright. I do not know.

Counf. What coat had Mr. Bailey on?

I. Wright. Second mourning.

Couns. Pray, had he his gown on?

If. Wright. I can't tell.

Mrs. Mary Nightingale fworn, and examined on the part of the prisoner, by Mr. Daven-port.

Couns. You know the prisoner, madam; be so kind as to inform the Court of her circumstances in the year 1770, as near as you can recollect?

Mrs. N. I know the had a legacy left her, and I was with her when the received 4000l. in cash and notes in October, and 3700l. in the beginning of 1771.

Crofs-examined by Mr. Lucas

Counf. Pray, Madam, from whom did she receive this legacy and money?

Mrs. N. The person is dead; and it is Mrs. Rudd's request to me, that I should not divulge it.

Counf. Then this evidence goes to nothing.

A number of witnesses names were then read and called over, but not immediately appearing, and being doubted (as is supposed by her Counsel) to relate to the fact, Mr. Cowper went to the bar to Mrs. Rudd, and advised her to rest her desence as it now stood, which she acceded to.

Judge Afton then proceeded to deliver his charge to the Jury, which he did in the following manner:

" Gentlemen of the Jury,

"This has been a very tedious trial, and if therefore I should happen to omit any thing material, I trust that such as have taken notes will be so good as to assist me, and set me right. He then went through a very regular and precise detail of the evidence already given, missing only one circumstance (which he was very modestly reminded of by Mr. Walsh, one of the Jury) relative to what Christian Hart said upon her first trial to Mrs. Rudd, and

and previous to the supposed proposals, which was, "that she should not part with Mrs. Rudd till she left her either in Ireland or Scotland." I shall say nothing of the general weight and tendency of the evidence, as from the attention you seemed to pay this business in the course of the whole trial, I am satisfied you are already sufficient masters of it.

The two points for you to confider, is first to decide. Whether the evidence has been fufficient to satisfy you that it was the prisoner forged the name of William Adair to the bond; with which she stands immediately charged; the second is, Whether she was guilty of the publication; for if she published it, knowing it to be forged, the crime is the same, and the publisher stands as culpable as the forgerer. To prove the former, you have the evidence of Moody, who has given several reasons for knowing her hand; he says, he believes the name William Adair was figned by Mrs. Rudd; that he never faw her write the name William Adair, but judges from the fimilitude of the hands. You are at liberty to weigh his testimony, and if you believe it. to find the prisoner Guilty.

As to the publication, you have first the evidence of Mrs. H. Perreau; it is necessary for

for me to inform you under what circumstances her evidence comes with a hope and expectation that the conviction of the prisoner may be the means of proving her husband's innocence, and obtaining his pardon. This supposed bias and eventual interest does not, as I before observed, prevent her competency. The credit of an evidence, however doubtful, may nevertheless be supported and well suftained by corroborating circumstances.

- "Cassidy likewise swears to a number of particulars confirmatory of Mrs. Perreau's testimony.
- " Sir Thomas Frankland's evidence agrees as to the very fame day. However, gentlemen, it is in your breasts to consider the evidence, and weigh each circumstance, which I am persuaded you will do. If therefore no the one hand you shall think the testimony of Mrs. Perreau, strengthened by the circumstances of Cassidy and Sir Thomas Frankland, amount to a publication, you will then find the prisoner Guilty; if on the other hand you think that Mrs. Perreau's evidence, confidering the relation fhe now stands in, does not deferve credit, and that the circumstances swore by Cassidy to support it, do not, taken together, amount to a publication, you will acquit her.

Ff "As

that when a criminal is charged with any offence, it is incumbent on him to bring proof fufficent to contradict the matter urged against him, unless the charge be of such a nature as to require no defence. The prisoner has produced no evidence of any kind whatsoever, but what observations she made herself on the characters of the persons who have appeared against her. You will therefore weigh this defence also, and judge how far it will determine you in your verdict.

"This strange story, which indeed appears to me marvellous and astonishing, that a carpenter's wife in decent circumstances, should take such a part; but you, gentlemen, must keep this case out of the present question. It does not apply to the matter of fact, and only gives the whole a very bad appearance.—All I have to add is, that if any doubt should arise relative to the credit of one part of the evidence, or the sufficiency of the other, it is your duty to incline to the side of mercy."

After this charge, the Court adjourned for half an hour, when the Jury, after having been called over in its usual manner, delivered

livered by their foreman the following ver-

"Upon the evidence before us we think her NOT GUILTY."

The moment that Mrs. Rudd was acquitted, she went out of court, and found a hackney coach waiting for her, which conveyed her down the Old Bailey, and along Fleet Street and the Strand. At the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, the carriage turned up and drove to the house of a Worcestershire Lord, who of late has made a very distinguishing figure in the House of Peers. That nobleman, who, to his eternal diffrace, has difcarded his own lady, took this notorious wh-e into keeping, and furnished a house for her in Welbeck street, near Cavendish Square, where she now resides. Strange, that a young nobleman should desert a virtuous woman, with whom he received a genteel fortune, to throw himself into the arms of a common prostitute, who had bestowed her favours upon Jews indifcriminately, Turks occasionally, and Christians of all denominations! But strange as this may appear, yet it is true, that the wh-e, Mrs. Rudd, confiftent with her Scotch pretensions, and Irish reality, lives at present in a state of the utmost affluence. The noble lord Ff 2 who

who keeps her is now made a justice in the air, for which he receives three thousand pounds a year; and although the wh---e's charms are rather in the decline, yet she has still an ascendency over him, so strong is lust! so weak is human nature.

One would have thought, that when this wh-e who had lived fo many years in adultery, had escaped the clutches of the law, she would have exerted her utmost influence, in order to save the unhappy persons who had been her companions in wickedness; but quite the reverse took place, and she did every thing she could to promote their ruin. This will appear evident from the following letter which she wrote to Lord Weymouth, and which was read and commented on in council, by the noble lord who now has her in keeping.

Copy of Mrs. RUDD's LETTER to Lord WEYMOUTH.

January the 15th, 1776.

My Lord,

It is not from a principle of tenderness for a man, whose conduct to me has obliterated every sentiment of that nature in my breast, that I now take the liberty of addressing your lordship; lordship; the more unbiassed motive, a regard for impartiality, influences me to state a few facts for your lordship's consideration, the importance of which, I flatter myself, will be evident the moment they are known.—The endeavours to save Mr. Robert Perreau, your lordship well knows, are very numerous. I do not wish to prevent their obtaining that success, which, if we may credit public report, they are likely to be attended with; but, my Lord, the advocates of this unhappy man take such unjustifiable methods to gain their point, as ought for the sake of common justice to be exposed.

In order to make him the Object of Royal Mercy, they take Advantage of the Concealment in which his fecret Transactions are hidden from the Public Eye; and represent him as "always having been in affluent Circumstances;" as a Man that was no Stock-Jobber; whose Fraternal Affection induced him to negotiate the Bonds, from which they pretend, "he had no Emolument;" "who believed his Brother and I were actually married;" and that this Belief " inspired him with a Confidence, which otherwise he would not have possessed.—It is my Intention, my Lord, to confine myself to Facts which have taken Place fince my unfortunate Connection with Ff 3

with the Perreau Family; otherwise I could trace Robert Perreau's Alley Transactions, and recite several Instances of his Indigence for many Years previous thereto.

From the Beginning of the Year 1771, 'till the Year 1773, Daniel conducted their mutual Transactions in his own Name, paid with the Fortune I brought him all the losses they incurred during that Period, but divided the Profits with his Brother. -- In the Course of this Time, they had, among others, a Capital Loss, with Messrs. Byde and Archers, Bankers, for which they gave their joint Bond for the Payment of Fisteen Hundred Pounds, Daniel's Credit not being of itself sufficient.

Fortune being then almost exhausted) they separated their Interests and carried on their Alley Business independently of each other.

--Robert, employed Mr. Thomas Trower, Broker, with whom he lost several Hundreds that Winter, when he likewise lost Eight Hundred Pounds with Mr. Richard Brown, of Golden-Square, whose Broker was Mr. Cassilet.——-After this, Robert employed, as his Broker, Mr. Samuel Schola, with whom he had repeated and considerable Losses; the last of which was about Three Weeks prior to the Discovery

Discovery of the Forgeries, and nearly to the Amount of Two Thousand Pounds. I beg Leave, my Lord, further to observe, that all the Gentlemen I have mentioned where subpœna'd to attend at my Trial, but with many other Witnesses were not called, the Court intimating that there was no Occasion for farther Evidence, and my Counsel thinking it most honourable for me to be acquitted upon the Case of the Prosecution—to which I chearfully consented, as I wished not to expose the Perreaus more than was abfolutely requisite for my own Vindication.

I am next to remark to your Lordship, that, upon the strictest Examination, it has not appeared that any of the Money raised by the Forgeries, (except the 4000l. which paid for the House in Harley-Street) was applied to Daniel's Use; and that Robert actually benefited by the Forgeries, the following Act will of itself sufficiently prove: The Fifteen " Ayr Bank Bonds," which Daniel borrowed from Doctor Brooke, were the Day after carried back to the Doctor for Indorfement by Robert Perreau, who then got Mr. Aylett, Attorney, to convert them into Cash at Messrs. Drummond's Bank, which Cash Robert immediately paid to Mr. George Vaughan, Laceman, in the Strand, in Discharge of a Debt

of his OWN. — These three Gentlemen were also subpoena'd to my Trial, but not called for the Reasons before assigned.

In Regard to Robert's pretended Belief of his Brother's Marriage with me, the latter has in his Defence, which he published after his Trial, declared, That Robert was acquainted with " the insuperable Bar to a legal Union:" - which Declaration occasioned that Coolness which subsisted between them for some Time. in Prison, and gave rise to the Report, that they came to Blows .--- What induced Daniel to contradict this Affertion made in fo folemn and public a Manner I cannot pretend to fay; unless it proceeds from that unaccountable Influence which Robert has continually exercised over him ever fince I knew them; Doctor Brooke very well knows, that in the Winter of the Year 1775, when I was in the most intimate and friendly Footing with Robert and his Wife, that he frequently conversed with them, upon the Subject of our not being married.

In full Confidence that your Lordship will allow the Facts, I have presumed to State their due Weight, and make such use of them, as you, in your superior Wisdom and Goodness,

ness, shall see proper. I remain, with the highest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

M. C. R.

Let any man of common sense read this letter, and see whether he will hesitate to declare that it was dictated by an abandoned Lord, and written by a common strumpet; but we shall now proceed to give an account of the two unhappy brothers, previous to, and at the time of their execution; and likewise to draw some moral reslections from the whole.

Much has been faid concerning the behaviour of criminals under sentence of death, and upon the whole, very little is necessary; we are naturally led to imagine that afflictions will bring men to a sense of their crimes, but still this does not always take place, for the wretch who has been long hardened in a course of iniquity, will not pay any regard to the most facred duties.

Thus

Thus the unhappy brothers, who were well convinced of their own guilt, and ought to have prepared themselves for eternity in a proper manner, spent most of their time in writing paragraphs for the news papers, to blacken the character of Mrs. Rudd, while the retorted upon them, and paid them with interest in their own coin. The next thing undertaken by the brothers, was that of addreffing their cause to the feelings of the public, and to the compassion of the Sovereign; but the public could not do any thing, and as for the Sovereign, confistent with the duty he owes to the country over which he prefides, he would not intermeddle, but left the fentence of the law to take its course.

In vain did Mrs. Perreau, the wife of Robert, go in deep mourning, and present her petition to his Majesty! In vain were her children taken along with her, to excite compassion! The Sovereign, as the tender indulgent father of his people, was deaf to every thing that could injure the rights of the community; and therefore, to his eternal honour, he suffered the law to take its course.

It is true, Daniel had not one friend in the world to speak a word in his favour, and it is to be sincerely wished, that every villain who lives

lives in affluence at the expence of the public, may meet with the same treatment. An elegant house, splendid furniture, voluptuous entertainments, rich cloaths, and the thoughts of the dissipated company which spent the idle hours, makes but a poor sigure in the cells of Newgate.

Abandoned, however, as Daniel Perreau had been, yet he had so much regard for his brother that he sent the following letter to the secretary of state, which was laid before the council, when the report was made.

"In hopes that the world may be no longer misinformed concerning my unhappy brother, who at this time with myself under the dreadful sentence of death, for having negotiated feveral bonds given him by Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd, I folemnly declare, that he with myself was no more than the innocent instrument in the hands of Mrs. Rudd to perpetrate this wicked transaction. For as I always unhappily entertained the highest opinion of Mrs. Rudd's honesty and integriety, I placed the most implicit faith in her, and thereby subjected myself to every artifice which she could devise, by which means I involved my unhappy and unfortunate brother and his family in their present misery and ruin: I therefore think

think it my duty, before I know the issue of my fate, to exculpate him from any imputation whatever, by declaring he did never detain any part of the money raised on Mr. Adair's security, or was in any respect whatever privy to any deception or knowledge of the forgeries; and that my unhappy infatuation, and the considence which he had in my supposed marriage with Mrs. Rudd, has been the sole cause of this present dreadful affliction, he having all along understood her to be my wife.

DAN. PERREAU.

Dated Jan. 4, 1776.

The warrant having arrived for their execution, they were both locked up in the same cell, and on the morning previous to their execution they went up to the chapel and received the sacrament with all the apparent signs of devotion.

When they came down from the chapel, to be led out to the place of execution, Daniel, who had never felt for the afflictions of his fellow creatures, actually shed a tear, in imitation of his dear Mrs. Rudd, who always cried when her culls did not give her so much money as she expected.

Iust

best wrote the following letter to one Mrs. Tribe, who probably was what the cant phrase imports, a Sky farmer, or a sharper at large; for had she been a virtuous woman, she would never have corresponded with such a vagabond.

My dear Mrs. Tribe,

Though it is painful to me at this solemn hour to bid a farewell to my friends, yet to you my heart feels too great a duty of gratitude and affection to deny itself that satisfaction and comfort. Give me leave then, my dear Madam, to express the obligation and favours for which I have ever held myself bound to you, and to return you my most sincere thanks for them all, wishing you every comfort and blessing that can attend you in this vain, troublesome life, and that peace and blessing in the next which is promised to all such good Christians.

You have my most grateful thanks for all your frequent and affectionate enquiries of me since my dreadful affliction, under which the blessed providence has most wonderfully supported me to this day; may he, of his great goodness, continue to do so at the hour of this awful criss.

Gg

Remember my grateful thanks to my good friends. I know not how their good opinion is inclined towards me fince my misfortunes. but am fure their hearts are too good not to feel fomething for my troubles; and I trust they are too good to give credit to every evil and wicked report of me; every man in the like affliction labours under fuch severe reproaches. I will not, however, my dear Mrs. Tribe, at this solemn day, endeavour to enumerate my inadvertency and follies, by arraigning the conduct of any person; on the contrary, I am sensible of the propriety of the verdict against me, for an innocent lie, and I must give the law its revenge; but I must however do myself the justice to affert my innocence of any guilt or knowledge of the forgery whatever. I fay an innocent lie, because I neither knew of, nor had the least intention of defrauding Messrs. Drummonds, but was the unhappy deluded tool of others, and acted upon by the most premeditated artful wickedness that can be devised.

I know how difficult it is to prevail on the generality of mankind to believe a man innocent that has been condemned by his country, and I feel much for that, but I hope all are not fo uncharitable. It was my unhappy fate to fall into the hands of ignorant advifers, in

the beginning of my misfortunes, that prevented my going to Mr. Drummond, to remove the prejudices my conduct had impressed his mind with, or I think I should not have suffered so much in his opinion; and by such ill advice I have suffered so much affliction, and fall a victim to an ignominious death.

For the sake of my poor unhappy wife and children, I hope an opportunity will one day or other happen to convince the world, that I die an innocent, injured and deluded man, for such I do, I call God in my last moments to witness. I hope you have too favourable an opinion of me yet to believe I can pay so little regard to that suture state I am entering into, by advancing so solenn an oath falsely.

Permit me, my dear Mrs. Tribe, to repeat my kind thanks and obligations to you, and to recommend the favour of your kind friend-fhip still to my dear unhappy wife, who I know has a fincere esteem for you, as well as myself, and that we may both meet in that world where no forrow nor affliction dwells, is the sincere prayer of,

bear Madam, of bridge I had sat not

Your obliged and affectionate Friend, ROBERT PERREAU.

Jan. 13, 1776.

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On the morning of their execution they went in a coach with great ferenity and composite of mind, and politely returned the Sheriffs thanks for their extraordinary indulgence to them. They deliver'd each a paper to the Ordinary, afferting with their dying words, that the contents were strictly true, whereof the following is an exact copy.

For the fake of my poor anhappy wife and

"As I am now going to appear before my great and just God, there to answer for all my actions, I do folemnly declare to the world in these my last moments, and I calli God to with ness, that I never had the least knowledge or fuspicion of criminality whatever in any iof the bonds or other fecurities that I negociated of Mr. William Adair's for Mrs. Margaret Rudd and my unhappy brother, but did always believe them to be valid and geniune fecurities. I do folemnly declare alforhat I did firmly believe (till the moment the forgery was discovered) that Mrs. Rudd and my brother were intimately acquainted and connected with Mr. William Adair, as they had from time to t me imposed on me, and under this firm belief I was led to negociate these securities, and when the bond I carried to Mne Drummond to raise the money upon was objected to as not being the hand writing of Mr. Adair, I applied to Mrs. Rudd to inform Mr. Adair of

it, who returned and told me she had seen him, and that he would satisfy Mr. Drummond of it, if he would call or send to him about it, and desir'd I would return to Mr. Drummond and tell him so. I did return to Mr. Drummond, and from the implicit belief I had in all Mrs. Rudd told me, I inadvertently gave her words to Mr. Drummond, as my own, saying, I had seen Mr. Adair; but this I solemny declare was done from no motive of defrauding whatever, nor did I ever detain any of the monies arising from the discounts of these securities for my own use. Therefore through my imprudence I am unhappily brought to an ignominious and shameful death.

(SIGNED)

Robert Perreau."

Almighty, before whom I am going to be judged for all my actions, that I am totally innocent of all the forgeries of bonds or other fecurities of Mr. William Adair, given to my unhappy brother and myself by Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd to be negociated, but that my unhappy connection with her, and infatuation to her, made me believe every thing she told me was true; under her impositions I did a G g 3 deceive

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deceive my brother of the supposed acquaintance with Mr. Adair, always believing however, from her stories, that I was very soon to be introduced and connected with him, by means of her family connections, and thereby to derive considerable advantages in life, by which I am unhappily brought to an ignominious end through her artifices.

daying I had from Mr. Adair, but this II i

detrauding whatever, nor eld lever le

Just before the Cart was drawn from under them, they tenderly embraced and mutually asked forgiveness of each other, then joining hands, presently after suffered the sentence of the Law, amidst a prodigious number of sympathizing beholders.

We have thus traced through a variety of circumstances of the most atrocious nature; three criminals who all made their appearance at the Old Bailey, and one of them had the good fortune to escape the gallows, while the other two were hanged.

It is not our business to make any reflections on the character of Mrs. Rudd, further than has been already done in the course of this work; work; only, that as she is now in keeping by a dignissed nobleman, so her charms will fade, and probably she will either die on a dunghill, or make a procession up Holborn.

With respect to the brothers, humanity will induce every person to draw a vail over this, so far as the idea of sufferings can be separated from vice, but in the present case, that will be extremely difficult; could these men think that justice would never overtake them? or was their lives a continual dream.

Both were true, and wretched indeed must have been their condition in this life; Daniel as the adulterous companion of a whee, yet was under an obligation to provide for the innocent children; and Robert who had married a virtuous woman, was a thousand times more culpable.

Let men originally defigned for, or the least engaged in business, reflect a little on these things; and he will be furnished with sufficient matter for reflection.

Time was, a fober Englishman would knock his servants up, and rule by 5 o'clock. But how different is what the poet here mentions, from that of the conduct of the Perreaus: the man of business and integrity, is known by his regular hours in attending his duty; whereas the person who is a slave to dissipation, is easily distinguished by his irregularity, and by his soaring to something above what he was by nature or providence designed for:

The two Perreaus were both called Esquires, and no doubt they were fond of that vain appellation, but alas! how insignificant does titles appear, when the persons assuming them are loaded with irons, and confined to a dungeon.

They were both extremely fond of gaity, and as if providence had designed to shew them the reverse, they were reduced to the lowest state that human nature is capable of. They spent much of their time in the company of immoral abandoned characters, and at last they were obliged to keep company with goalers and turnkeys.

Thus every thing was reversed, and instead of obtaining that happiness which they thought to obtain by illicit practices, they plunged themselves into the lowest gulph of human misery.

From this we may karn that all human pursuits, not founded in virtue and religion are vain, and actually defeat the end they were deligned to ferve, and to promote the fear of God, is the beginning of wildom; and those who for their own fakes, have virtue and religion, will look with little regard upon the object which astracted the attention of the winfortunates but guilty men abroance flore sit

royal mercy is extended to them. Who then Let these thoughts fink deep into the heart of every one who reads this narrative; and if it is possible for the Ethiopian to change his colour, or the Leopard his fpot; then there may be fome hopes that Mrs. Rudd may yet leave her culls, and become a fincere penis tent.

company of fach perfors should be The delign of these reflections is to awaken the unthinking to a fense of duty, and prevent them, if possible, from bringing shame opon themselves, and ruin upon the offamilies. Let those whose employments lead their into pub: lie life, reflect that they are continually in danger, and that it is the greatest folly image ginable to afpire at living above the station in which providence has placed them. By a conduck of that nature they are often leds into the worst of practices, by first borrowing money, and when all the fources of credit are dried fered

up.

shi no dor to tyregrot simmos or resting the purfaces, not rounded in virtue and year the end they are vain, and actually defeat the end they

Forgery, indeed, is esteemed the most genteel, because large sums of money may be raised by that iniquitous practice, but it is almost impossible that the guilty person can escape detection; nor does it ever (except in the most extraordinary cases) happen that the royal mercy is extended to them. Who then but a madman would venture upon such daring, such dangerous experiments! Loose company will thrust themselves in, wherever they can be entertained, nor do they regard the means by which the entertainment is procured.

The company of such persons should be carefully avoided by all those who wish well to themselves, and their families. Indeed there is no rational pleasure to be enjoyed in the company of such wretches, whose conversation generally consists of scandal, or remarks on the merits of some of those persons who make the most distinguishing figure on the theatres.

be known by the company he keeps, and for were the Perreaus, but as they have now sufferedi fered, let the living take an example from their fate.

As for Mrs. Rudd, we wish that she would strive to obtain the divine favour by sincere repentance and a change of life. This will procure her respect even from those whom she has injured, and God may yet pardon those crimes which cannot be mentioned but with horror.

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fered, let the living take an example from their fare.

As for Mrs. Rudd, we wish that survould firve to obtain the divine savour by sincere repentance and a changement life. This wish produce her respect everyon those whom the has if used, and Golfmay yet parded really critical canfidate relationed but it wish there.